

هكذا ان الادل

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN  
LIBRARY

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, heavy early, partly clear, then 5-11 (54-52). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy, 9 (41-43). CHAMBERLAIN: Wednesday, 9 (41-43). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy, 5-11 (39-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

d. 30,176

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1980

Established 1887

## Canadian Voters Choose Trudeau With 6-Seat Edge

By Henry Giniger

TAWA, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Liberal Party, led by voters just nine months after a landslide victory, were returned triumphantly to power yesterday with a majority government.

The unofficial standings — after the counting of the 3,000 advance and late reporting polls — indicated the Liberals had won 146 of the 282 seats contested in the House of Commons. The Progressive Conservative Party of outgoing Prime Minister Joe Clark won 103 seats. Ed Broadbent's socialist New Democratic Party won 32 seats.

Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party won an absolute majority. Thus, Mr. Trudeau will be able to rule without the need to form a coalition government.

**Wave of Opposition**

After only six months in office, Mr. Trudeau's government was swept out of power by a wave of popular opposition to Mr. Clark's proposals for a new constitution and immediate increases in taxes. The six consumer groups of eastern Canada, notably Quebec and Ontario, gave the Liberals their victory over the west and the oil and gas-producing provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Mr. Trudeau's unexpected defeat in the election of Commons on Dec. 13 after his minority government had won 74 of its 75 seats. The Progressive Conservative Party lost one of the two seats they had held there and the little Social Credit Party, which had held five seats, was wiped out.

Ontario, which accounts for 25 seats, appeared to have gone heavily Liberal after having given a majority to the Conservatives last time.

## Rhodesian Military Says Cease-Fire Breaking Down

By Charles Mitchell

SALISBURY, Feb. 19 (UPI) — A Rhodesian military official says that the number of armed contacts between Rhodesian security forces and nationalist guerrillas is soaring and that the cease-fire is breaking down on general elections approach.

In an interview today with the Herald, Rhodesia's main daily newspaper, Capt. Peter Pether-Bowyer of Rhodesian headquarters said that most of the contacts had been with guerrillas loyal to Robert Mugabe. The captain is a member of the British-led commission monitoring breaches of the cease-fire that was agreed as part of the Rhodesian settlement signed in December in London.

The guerrillas are supposed to be confined to assembly points until after elections Feb. 27-29 for the first parliament of independent Zimbabwe. But Capt. Pether-Bowyer said that the insurgents were using the bases as training grounds and resupply points for campaigns of intimidation and violence in the countryside designed to influence the election results.

The captain said that since Jan. 4, the date the guerrillas were to have reported to the camps, there had been 224 contacts — 197 of them with Mr. Mugabe's forces. He said that many had come in the last few weeks and that the level of fighting had surged back toward that of the seven-year bush war the cease-fire was supposed to halt.

## ito Still 'Grave,' Kidney Function Termed Better

IUBLIANA, Yugoslavia, Feb. 19 (AP) — Doctors attending President Tito said today that he remained gravely ill, but that his kidney function was improved.

While at least two cars of the president's personal bodyguard were seen in a railroad yard here today, there has been speculation that Marshal Tito's kidneys would be returned to Belgrade.

Yugoslavia has begun an effort to forestall the emergence of "Little Tites," Page 2.

ard the blue train, perhaps making stops along the way.

The medical bulletin, calling the president gravely ill for the 10th day, said: "With application of active therapy, kidney insufficiency problems are less marked. Necessary measures of internal treatment are also being applied. There was no elaboration in the medical team or from government spokesmen.

Earlier references to special treatment of Marshal Tito's kidneys were widely thought to confirm that the president was cleansing his kidneys of a function the kidneys would not perform.

The president has been hospitalized since Jan. 12. An acute circulatory problem led to the amputation of his left leg eight days later.



Canadian Liberal leader flashing a victory smile in Montreal.

## Thatcher Pledge Unmet

## British Issue Union Plan But Omit Picketing Curb

By Graham Heathcote

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — The government announced today long-awaited proposals to curb labor union power, but they fell far short of the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's election pledge to outlaw secondary picketing.

Employment Secretary James Prior, in an official working paper presented to legislators, proposed that it be "reasonably capable" of furthering a striking union's cause.

The measure would continue to allow strikers to extend their picketing to such secondary targets as their firm's immediate customers and suppliers, but would try to prevent them from drawing in workers and premises where there is no clear link to the original dispute.

Under Mr. Prior's plan, which he hopes to make law by summer, firms would be able to seek court injunctions and bring damage suits against unions indulging in secondary picketing outside the tightened ground rules.

The plan reflects a compromise between Mr. Prior and other Cabinet moderates on the one hand and Mrs. Thatcher and her allies — who favor a stringent crackdown on the 12-million-member trade union movement in this strike-plagued country.

**Reserves Called Up**

A call-up of reserves that began last week is to boost the strength of the security forces to about 60,000. The country has been rocked by a wave of violence, including urban bomb attacks in Salisbury and the central city of Gwelo.

James Chikereira, leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, one of the minor parties contesting the elections, predicted today that the pre-election trouble would carry over into civil war no matter which party came to power.

Mr. Chikereira said the British would hold the elections even if they were not fair and free, and they "wash their hands like Pontius Pilate." There will definitely be a civil war.

## Hiring Hands to Save Fuel

A U.S. Trend Toward More Jobs as Energy Costs Rise

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Evidence beginning to trickle in suggests that in the national economy, human labor may be emerging as a substitute for energy consumption on a long-term basis, according to some government experts and economists.

Because of rapidly rising energy prices and the prospect of fuel shortages, they say, a growing number of employers seem to be hiring more workers or, like homeowners, are buying products that reduce energy use and add jobs to the economy.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall suggested recently that substitutions of labor for energy might be a major reason that unemployment has not risen more sharply in the last year.

Some prominent economists do not subscribe to the idea that energy and labor are interchangeable substitutes, since the theory — based on an economic model constructed by two economists at Harvard University — is so far supported largely by anecdotal evidence and is based on theoretical rather than statistical data.

But Mr. Marshall and others seem certain the energy crisis is starting to produce such trends.

Said Mr. Marshall, an economist: "I see examples of the shift from energy to labor time and again as I travel around the country." One repeated example, he said, is the increased use of labor to make, install and service heat recirculation equipment as a means of cutting fuel consumption.

For example, John Deere, the agricultural equipment company, installed heat recirculation machinery at various plants. That meant the company was paying less for fuel but more for labor — labor involved in building, installing and maintaining the heat recirculation machinery.

## Assent to UN Panel Confirmed

## Khomeini Appoints Bani-Sadr As Iran's Commander in Chief

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini delegated command of Iran's armed forces today to President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, saying that the country needed centralized power more than ever before.

In another development, Mr. Bani-Sadr said that he would send a telegram tonight to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim accepting the commission named to investigate Iranian grievances, including allegations against Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, who is in exile in Panama.

But Mr. Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh ruled out a release of the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran before the commission completes its work.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who is in a Tehran hospital recovering from heart trouble, issued an order appointing Mr. Bani-Sadr as commander in chief, according to a brief report by the Iranian news agency that was broadcast by Tehran radio.

In his message, Ayatollah Khomeini said that "at this sensitive stage when the need for centralization is greater than at any other time," he was appointing Mr. Bani-Sadr to represent him under Iran's Islamic Constitution.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's designation as commander in chief followed a five-day sit-in at the Tehran University mosque by airmen demanding a purge of senior officers.

**Loyalty Pledged**

The chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hadi Shadmehr, sent Mr. Bani-Sadr a message that the armed forces would be "proud and honored" to obey him, Tehran radio said.

The dissident airmen have assailed Gen. Shadmehr for his alleged pro-U.S. sympathies.

After a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council today, Mr. Bani-Sadr said: "I am going to send a telegram to say that the [UN] commission may come." Ayatollah Khomeini approved the commission a week ago, he said.

The commission will investigate "the causes of the Arab and American intervention in Iran," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. Asked if Iran had approved a package that would include the release of the hostages, who have been held by militants at the embassy since Nov. 4, he said: "That is for the future."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, after returning from a three-nation European tour, said that reports that the hostages might be released during the commission's hearings were false.

"The only thing at this time is the formation of the commission, studying the problem, finding the cause, and reporting to the United Nations," he said. "Then we will see what action can be taken. In my opinion, the release of the hostages depends on the extradition of the shah."

But UN officials in New York said that the hostages must be released within a specific period of time or the commission will abandon its task. The New York Times reported.

The Times said that this was the outcome of meetings between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Mr. Waldheim and two of the panel members. In private talks with each of the two commissioners, Mr. Vance is understood to have given them files with the names of the hostages.

However, as he left Washington on a trip to Europe, Mr. Vance said that the report was incorrect and that he would "not talk about substance" regarding the commission.

The five designated members of the commission will assemble tomorrow morning in Geneva with a plane ready to fly them to Tehran, a UN spokesman said tonight. However, the formal announcement of the commission's appointment awaited the receipt by Mr. Waldheim of Iran's acceptance, the spokesman said.

Three members are due to arrive tomorrow morning from Paris: Louis-Edmond Pettiti, a French international law expert; Mohammed Bedjaoui, the Algerian ambassador to the UN; and Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela, the chair.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## EEC Foreign Ministers Back Plan To Declare Afghanistan Neutral

By Paul Lewis

ROME, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Foreign ministers of the major West European nations said today they will support declaring Afghanistan a neutral country under international law guarantee that the Soviet Union withdraws its forces, but they again declined to endorse President Carter's call for a general boycott of the Moscow Olympics this summer in protest against the Soviet intervention.

After a day of private political discussions, the foreign ministers of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community issued a statement reaffirming their view that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan threatens world peace, but saying that "the crisis could be overcome constructively through an arrangement which allows a neutral Afghanistan to be outside competition between the powers."

While still divided over the wisdom of sanctioning Moscow for the intervention as severely as Mr. Carter wants, the United States' principal European allies have achieved a measure of unity in their approach to the crisis by agreeing on a plan that might encourage the Soviet Union to withdraw by turning Afghanistan into a neutral buffer.

President Carter today sought support among U.S. veterans for his policies on the Afghanistan crisis, Page 2.

## Gromyko Cites Readiness To Continue SALT Talks

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said yesterday that the Soviet Union was prepared to continue disarmament talks with the West despite disagreements over Soviet action in Afghanistan.

But in a speech excerpted last night by Tass, Mr. Gromyko gave no indication that Soviet forces would begin a pullout anytime soon.

It is believed here that if such a withdrawal were contemplated, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev would be the one to announce it.

Mr. Brezhnev is scheduled to make a speech Friday afternoon, the last in a series of public appearances by the Kremlin leadership in advance of next Sunday's one-party election to the nominal legislature of the Russian Republic.

## Soviet Official Says Army Is Set For 'Any' foe

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (AP) — A senior member of the ruling Politburo today said the Soviet Army is prepared to "administer a crushing rebuff to any aggressor from whatever geographical point he dares raise the sword against us."

The pledge concluded a speech by Andrei Kirilenko, the Politburo member considered closest to President Leonid Brezhnev. He spoke in Leningrad in the current round of so-called election speeches preceding Sunday's voting for Soviet republican parliaments.

"The openly militaristic and hegemonic policy of strength and dictatorship chosen by the U.S. administration," Mr. Kirilenko said, "is directed at rolling the world back to the Cold War times."

Mr. Kirilenko said Washington's actions were "explained to a considerable extent by its desire to seize by force of arms sources of raw materials."

He said the Soviet Union remains committed to a policy of détente, "but we have strengthened and will strengthen the socialist motherland's defense potential."

## U.S. Banks Raise Rates

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (IHT) — Major U.S. banks, forced to pay more on borrowed money from the Federal Reserve, today raised their prime lending rates a half-point to 15 1/2 percent, matching the record high for the key interest charge.

Fed Chairman Paul Volcker tightened targets for growth in the U.S. money supply this year and New York Stock Exchange prices extended their decline to a third session.

Details: Pg. 7.



Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark rushes through a gate during his run in the giant slalom to win the Olympic gold medal.

## Stenmark Wins a Gold Medal In Olympic Giant Slalom Race

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 19 — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden won the Olympic giant slalom ski race here today to secure his first Olympic gold medal. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein won the silver and Hans Enn of Austria took the bronze.

Stenmark, who was in third place after yesterday's first run, made up the lost time by finishing more than a second faster than anyone else in today's second run. Wenzel, whose sister Hanni won a silver medal in the women's downhill last Sunday, was three-quarters of a second behind.

Meanwhile, Eric Heiden of the United States won his third gold medal of the 1980 Winter Olympics, setting an Olympic record in the 1,000-meter speed-skating race. He previously won the 500-meter and 5,000-meter races.

Details of these and other Olympic events on Page 13.







هكذا اننا نعمل

## U.S. Supreme Court Temporarily Upholds Barring of Abortions

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (IHT) — The Supreme Court today temporarily upheld a lower court order blocking a federal law that would allow the government to resume financing abortions for the poor, at least until the court reviews the constitutionality of the law.

The court rejected a 5-4 majority opinion by Justice William Brennan, Jr., which would have struck down the so-called "funding ban" — a congressional restriction on Medicaid funding for abortions — Judge Douglas had defined "medically necessary" to include not only physical but also mental health and well-being.

The amendment, named after the late Sen. Henry Hyde, and enacted annually for the past years, federal money for abortions was available only to those whose lives were endangered by pregnancy or were pregnant as a result of rape or incest. The request of the administration to allow the funding of abortions was denied by a 5-4 vote of the court. Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Rehnquist and Lewis dissented, the court issued a ruling that denied the stay. The court agreed to review the constitutionality of the law in a case from Chicago. It is expected to hear arguments on the issue before the end of the term.

## Key Proposes Trial Law for More Provinces

KARA, Feb. 19 (AP) — The shah government, seeking to end terrorism, today proposed to expand martial-law rule to the provinces of Isfahan, Mazandaran, and to Hama, in south. Nineteen of the 67 provinces already under martial law. Since Feb. 7, six persons, three of whom were killed during the night in the city of Isfahan, and three in Mazandaran, with a population of one million. Tomorrow, the shah is to vote on the measure, and on one to extend martial law to Mazandaran. Fighting in Isfahan was ended as police stormed the run Tazeh factory that occupied by leftist workers protesting the dismissal of 11,000 employees. Leftist extremists blamed for bomb and gun attacks in Isfahan, and in three cities today in the continuing campaign against the government. Premier Shapour Bakhtiari said that at least two persons were killed and five were wounded in the attacks.

In 1977, the court held that the government did not have to pay for nontherapeutic abortions, but the question of funding for abortions deemed medically necessary was never answered.

On another 6-3 vote, the court overturned a lower court decision allowing former CIA agent Frank Sneyd to keep profits from an unauthorized 1977 book that was highly critical of the U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam.

The court found that the publication had breached two secrecy agreements signed by Mr. Sneyd, and awarded the profits to the government. The justices ruled Mr. Sneyd had breached one security pact signed before he joined the CIA in 1968 and another when he resigned in 1976.

In an unsigned opinion, the court rejected Mr. Sneyd's claims that his rights of free speech were being violated by the agreements — which required him to obtain prior approval for publication of any CIA-related information. He did not seek CIA clearance before publishing his book, "Deceit Interval."

The ruling said the lower court was wrong in allowing Mr. Sneyd to keep the profits, noting that awarding them to the government was "the natural and customary consequence of a breach of trust." Justices Marshall, William Brennan and John Paul Stevens dissented.

Mr. Sneyd, who served 4½ years in Vietnam and was there during the final U.S. evacuation in 1975, is under orders from other courts not to publish any work related to his experience unless he first seeks CIA permission.

In other actions today, the court: • Refused to force the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to pay a group of Port Gibson, Miss., merchants \$1.25 million in damages while the NAACP appeals the award.

The award stems from a 1966 black boycott organized by a coalition of civil rights groups and 1969 suit by white merchants arising from that boycott. A trial court had awarded the merchants \$1.25 million — an amount the NAACP says would be its ruin.

• Agreed to decide whether 72-year-old Fedor Fedorenko, accused of serving as a guard at the Nazi death camp at Treblinka, in Poland, must face deportation.

## Peking Replaces Chief of Navy

PEKING, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — The Chinese government has appointed a new navy chief as part of an extensive reshuffle of military leaders, the Chinese news agency announced today.

The government named as new naval commander Ye Fei, who was purged along with Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping during the Cultural Revolution and has been first secretary of the Navy's Communist Party Committee since early last year. Comdr. Ye replaces Xiao Jinguang, who was naval chief for 30 years and is now a deputy defense minister.

## News Analysis

## Republicans in Congress Go on Offense

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — A departure from tradition, Democratic leadership kept the House of Representatives in session for days last week, bracketing the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday on Feb. 12, to attack their Republican colleagues going home for the customary holiday speeches, fund-raising and fence-mending.

Republicans retaliated by upping the week's calendar with bills such as approval of the day's day's printed record, and the floor to denounce the business of the Democrats.

One was set on the opening of the second session of the Congress in January. In a symbolic gesture, Sen. John R. Texas, introduced a measure to remove from the Senate calendar the treaty with the Soviet Union limiting the strategic arms, a move was hardly necessary, Democrats, in light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, no intention of calling up any. They did not want their weakened, however, and the measure was defeated on a party-line vote.

Following week, the House voted, but on a substantive By a party-line vote, the House approved a Democratic anti-recession bill. A few days later, the Senate Republicans William Proxmire of Wisconsin Democratic maverick, in urging a special prosecutor be appointed to investigate William Miller Treasury secretary, for his role as chairman of Texaco.

But this year is different. It is not only a presidential and Congressional election year, but also one in which the Republicans sense that the Democrats are vulnerable. Although they have little hope of picking up the 56 seats needed to control the House or the 10 needed in the Senate, they are looking for significant gains that would place them in contention in 1982.

Campaign Themes The captive Republicans took the House floor last week to describe commercials they have sponsored jointly with the Republican National Committee, and those commercials express the congressional campaign themes of 1980.

"Want to see the last of the big-time spenders?" asks an offscreen announcer as the television screen is filled with a large hand counting out bills. "They are spending your money at the rate of \$1 million a minute. For 25 years these free-spending Democrats have been in control of Congress, and what do we have to show for it? Runaway inflation, the decline of the dollar, a killing national debt and a total tax burden that is so heavy that the federal government alone takes in as much as all the working people in America earn in nearly three months out of the year, just to fill the bottomless appetite of the big-time government spenders."

That is the theme, and there are variations. In the Senate, the Republicans have concluded that President Carter has intentionally jettisoned the bipartisan "politics stops at the water's edge" approach that has characterized U.S. foreign policy since World War II.

Congressional Republicans acknowledge that thus far, Mr. Carter has succeeded in his appeals for national unity in the face of the crises in Iran and Afghanistan. Once these crises abate, however, and indeed once the hostages in Tehran are freed, the Republicans have signaled their intention to initiate a national debate on the policies that they say contributed to those crises, focusing on what they consider to be the president's vacillation and weakness.

An aide to the Democratic leadership summed up his bosses' view: "The Republicans smell blood."



A view of the damage on the washed out Topanga Canyon Road in Southern California after a week of heavy rain.

## Damage in Millions After a Week of Storms

## Rains Batter Western U.S., Causing Floods, Mudslides

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (AP) — Storms that have dumped almost a foot of rain on Southern California in seven days continued today and officials estimated the damage from mudslides and flooding in the tens of millions of dollars.

Gov. Mike Curb estimated the losses in Los Angeles County alone at \$100 million. National Weather Service officials said Los Angeles had received 11.34 inches of rain in the past week.

Tourists were urged to avoid the Palm Springs desert area, where 1,000 persons were advised to leave their homes. Train service was interrupted between Los Angeles and San Diego because a bridge had been weakened by the storms.

Flooding also continued in Utah and Arizona. By late yesterday, at least 24 persons had died because of the weather, including 18 in California, three in Arizona and three U.S. tourists in Tijuana, Mexico, authorities said.

## Thousands Evacuated

With a fifth storm predicted in California today and a sixth expected late tonight or early tomorrow, thousands of persons were evacuated from areas hit by floodwaters and mudslides.

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. was to tour affected areas today and sign disaster proclamations for Los Angeles, Orange and Riverside counties. A state of emergency declared by Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles over the weekend was still in effect. Police were on 12-hour shifts after leaves were canceled.

Winds measured at 43 mph today at San Francisco International Airport felled trees and power lines in the San Francisco Bay area, knocking out electricity to about 20,000 customers, a spokesman for Pacific Gas & Electric Co. said.

By early today, 2.49 inches of rain had fallen in central Los Angeles in the latest storm, bringing the

season total to 19.40 inches — 9.9 inches more than normal for this time of year.

In Cache County in northern Utah, an official reported about \$2 million damage from floods yesterday.

In Phoenix, officials of the Salt River Project, which manages the flow of water in the Salt River and its lakes, said that approaching storms would be less severe than feared and that flooding would not be as bad as expected.

Gov. Bruce Babbitt asked President Carter last night to declare a

large area of central Arizona a disaster area because of flooding Friday and Saturday.

In Marin County, across the Golden Gate from San Francisco, the Highway Patrol reported that several cars were stranded in 2 to 3 feet of water on U.S. Highway 101 this morning as heavy rains hit the area.

California National Guard units were placed on alert in case troops are needed to cope with flooding caused by collapsed and weakening levees or other storm-related problems.

At Point Mugu Naval Air Station, 60 miles northwest of Los Angeles, the Navy said that 3,000 persons were evacuated after a second flood hit the low-lying missile test center late Sunday and continued yesterday.

Forty homes were evacuated in San Bernardino, 60 miles east of Los Angeles, where the Harrison Dam filled to capacity as water and silt poured off nearby hills that had been stripped of vegetation by fires. City fire officials said that 55 homes had been damaged and that one had been destroyed.

## Data Leads to New Concept of Galactic Formation

## Supernova Explosions Seen Universe Key

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Recent discoveries through X-ray observations in space have led to a new concept of how the universe was formed. Some leading astronomers now conclude that the universe's evolution, in particular the formation of galaxies, depended heavily on sequences of catastrophic supernova explosions.

Until now it was generally assumed that the galaxies, each an "island universe" of billions of stars, were formed when gravity pulled together bits of dust and gas from the primordial material of the universe. But such dispersed material can generate only weak gravity. How such weak forces could have played a key role in the history of the universe has been a mystery.

Now there is evidence, both from observations across the vast sweep of the universe and within Earth's own Milky Way galaxy, that shock waves created by catastrophic explosions may have been an important driving force in galaxy formation. Recent findings suggest that a shock wave from such an explosion initiated formation of the sun and its planets 4.6 billion years ago.

It also appears that throughout the universe there were far more of these explosions, called supernovas, than previously suspected.

A supernova occurs when the core of a giant star that has exhausted its nuclear fuel collapses to enormous density and then bounces back, catastrophically blowing off the star's outer shell and producing an expanding, debris-laden shock wave.

The role of a series of supernovas in creating galaxies was suggested by Dr. Jeremiah Ostriker of Princeton University at a recent meeting of the High Energy Astrophysics Division of the American Astronomical Society in Cambridge, Mass. His ideas have won considerable support among colleagues.

The meeting was organized by the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. It focused on recent observations of the Einstein observatory, an orbiting spacecraft mapping by X-rays extremely distant sources of X-rays.

## Concept Buttressed

The new concept is buttressed by observations of quasars, thought to be new galaxies in the formative stage and considered the most brilliant and distant objects in the universe. The observatory has shown them to emit extraordinarily bright X-rays, and Dr. Ostriker thinks they resulted from numerous supernova explosions involved in the quasars' development.

Shock waves from these supernovas appear to have reached far beyond the galaxies where they originated. That is indicated by the detection in gas clouds outside the galaxies of metal atoms presumably produced by supernova explosions.

In discussing the new concept of how the universe formed, Dr. Ostriker proposed that the core of each galaxy was formed in a rapid chain reaction of immense supernovas within a brief period — astronomically speaking — of about a million years.

The wavelengths of light emitted by the core, or central bulge, of spiral galaxies like the Milky Way and by elliptical galaxies show them to be almost as rich in metals as the sun. The heavier elements within the sun, the planets and even ourselves are assumed to have been formed in successive supernovas.

Dr. Ostriker believes shock waves from gigantic supernovas spread outward through the early universe, initiating the collapse of gas and dust into stars and galaxies. In some cases, waves from widely scattered supernovas met, enhancing the effect, thus the galaxies have formed in clusters, instead of being randomly scattered through space.

The Ostriker explanation for galaxy formation has elements in common with that of Yakov Borisovich Zel'dovich, a leading Soviet theorist. But the latter believes that violent turbulence remaining from the "big bang" explosion that is widely thought to have created the universe was the driving force, rather than supernovas.

## Procedures Are Slow

## Changes Urged to Expedite War Criminal Cases in U.S.

By A. O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — The unit of the Justice Department that is investigating alleged Nazi war criminals living in the United States is considering asking for legislation to help speed the often slow and cumbersome legal process.

The U.S. government has no legal basis to prosecute for war crimes and must deport defendants in such cases to other countries for prosecution. If the person is an American citizen, he must first be denaturalized on the ground that he concealed collaboration with the Nazis in applying for citizenship.

The denaturalization and deportation processes, with appeals, can take as long as six or seven years. "We've asked for suggestions on how to expedite this," said Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, a New York Democrat who has been closely involved in the issue.

Of the 16 cases now in litigation, five involve resident aliens who can be deported without being denaturalized. The others must go through both trials.

There can be as many as seven separate proceedings, explained Alan Ryan Jr., deputy director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, which deals with suspected Nazi war criminals. The defendant is allowed to appeal the denaturalization and deportation trials to the U.S. Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The deportation decision is also reviewable by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

"If you're talking about immigration law, you're talking about some of the most Byzantine procedures in America," Mr. Ryan said. He is expected to take over the special office when its current director, Walter Rockler, returns to a private law practice at the end of next month.

The legislative possibilities being discussed in the Justice Department would have to be passed by Congress and signed by the president before becoming law. They include: • A law directing federal district courts to give priority to cases involving suspected Nazis. This proposal to "lift us out of the morass of civil cases" is not unique, Mr. Ryan said. Other types of cases, such as black lung or mine safety suits, have been singled out for swifter action in this way.

• A law that would carry over the finding of fact established in the denaturalization case to the deportation case.

• A law that would consolidate the two cases into one.

Immigration lawyers have expressed concern over the effects on due process. Rep. Holtzman, expressing the same concern, said that

congressional hearings would be held before any laws were passed.

The Justice Department has set the end of this year as a goal for taking action on the approximately 250 cases in its files, some of which go back to the years immediately after World War II.

Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan of New York is the only suspect to have been sent to West Germany. Her trial continues in Dueseldorf for activities at the Nazi death camp of Maidanek, where 250,000 people died. Four other suspected war criminals have been tried in the United States in recent years. Two of them are appealing and two are awaiting judicial decisions.

## Bokassa Son-in-Law

## Sentenced to Death

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Feb. 19 (AP) — A people's tribunal here yesterday sentenced to death a doctor who murdered a newborn baby on the orders of deposed emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa, his father-in-law.

Dr. Jean Bruno Dedeavode, husband of ex-princess Martine, was sentenced on the first day of the trial of 34 of the former emperor's camp. Another 63 persons will be tried later in the sports stadium where Mr. Bokassa was crowned emperor Dec. 4, 1977.



Certified quality diamonds have appreciated in value tremendously during the past years with constant increase in value.

IOS at the diamond center of the world and in London at the Diamond House is the leading direct source diamond company offering the quality diamonds and jewelry for investment, gifts and personal use at exceptionally good value. All diamonds guaranteed by Certificate.

Write for free booklet "Practical Guide for Diamond Investment" or visit us at see.

**International Diamond Sales**  
Head Office: 50-52 Hoveniersstraat,  
2000 Antwerp, Belgium.  
Tel. 03-21 77 14. Telex: 3235 Indes-b.  
LONDON: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand,  
London WC2R 0EP. Tel. 01-432 6343

# MEMOREX

## IBM Users Protecting your Computer Investment

Every few years, IBM brings out a completely new computer system. Your DP manager will find it irresistible — more processing power, more features and apparently better value for money. But the hidden costs can be enormous. All the disruption of installation, plus the outdating and devaluing of your present system, not to mention the need to buy more computer power than you actually require for a year or two.

Memorex has the answer. We can offer special products, using the latest technology, to get all the extra performance you want from your existing system. For example, our new double-density disc drives hold twice the data in the same floor space. And, if you need your data more quickly, we have two new microprocessor-based systems, which can dramatically improve your throughput and access times. We can even double your printing speed without altering a single program. If you prefer evolution to revolution, and want to get the best out of your present computer investment, talk to Memorex. 50 offices serving Europe.

Memorex. Advanced technology to protect your computer investment.

# MEMOREX



## Taxes on Americans Overseas Held Most Damaging

## Firms See Threat to Exports in U.S. Laws

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
LONDON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Tax penalties, a weak dollar and soaring inflation have made it so expensive to employ Americans overseas that large numbers of them are being replaced by other nationalities at what appear to be major economic and political costs to the United States.

American executives say that the problem, which has been building for many years, now jeopardizes billions of dollars of exports and hundreds of thousands of jobs at home and abroad.

A recent report issued by the President's Export Council, an advisory group headed by Reginald Jones, chairman of the General Electric Co., echoed that view. The council declared that Americans being taxed out of competing in foreign markets had produced a "sharp" loss of business, contributing to the balance-of-payments deficit, a loss of American jobs and a decline in "presence and prestige" abroad.

## Workers Rejecting Offers

Not only are United States and foreign companies increasingly reluctant to subsidize American workers overseas, but the workers themselves are rejecting job offers because of the financial burdens posed by such a move.

The expatriates say that many

laws and practices tend to make second-class citizens of the two million of them who live overseas, but income taxes are regarded as the most damaging. The United States is the only major country that taxes income earned abroad, a fact that increasingly places Americans and their companies at a competitive disadvantage. Americans overseas often pay foreign income taxes as well, but they receive a credit for such levies when they file their U.S. tax returns.

"What we're seeing is a form of discrimination against Americans by our own government," said John McCarthy Jr., vice president of Russell Reynolds Associates, an executive recruiting company.

Mr. McCarthy, who runs the firm's Middle East operation from London, said that the company had conducted searches for about 35 Middle East clients last year, all of whom would have preferred an American. In all but three cases, however, the jobs were filled by Britons for reasons of cost. Other American jobs overseas, he said, are being taken by Canadians, who pay no income tax at home so long as the employee is accompanied abroad by his family.

American companies are confronted by the same problem. William Ferguson, a senior manpower manager for General Electric here, said it could cost GE \$90,000 or more in pay and allowances to

maintain an American overseas who is paid only \$30,000 at home.

He pointed out that five years ago the United States was the leading exporter to Saudi Arabia, but it had slipped to third or fourth position because of the high cost of doing business there. "We would love to double our sales and marketing operation in the Middle East, but we just can't afford it," Mr. Ferguson added.

One group of activists, the Geneva-based American Citizens Abroad, has listed 63 ways in which they say the government discriminates against them, including taxes on "phantom" income arising from currency fluctuations.

The latest frustration for overseas Americans is the Carter administration's response late last month to a Congressional demand that it identify and evaluate all the statutes and regulations that treat expatriates differently and that it recommend action to eliminate discrepancies.

## Treasury Report Criticized

Critics say, however, that the Treasury report fell far short of its mandate. The report found that while taxation of Americans abroad could have adversely affected United States exports, "it is not clear how prevalent this type of situation is or what its impact is." It added that the studies done so far did not permit decisions about what changes, if any, should be made.

The Treasury report was characterized by Andy Sundberg of American Citizens Abroad as a "red herring that the White House has just dragged across the path that was supposed to lead toward an unambiguous statement of where overseas Americans are supposed to fit into the political, social, economic and ideological life of the United States."

He said that what he called inconclusive findings on the relationship between income taxes and exports was "a silly answer to the wrong question."

A task force of the President's Export Council, headed by Robert Dickey 3d of the Dravo Corp., recommended that the United States align its tax policy with that of its competitors. This would restore to Americans abroad the status enjoyed by most of them until 1962, when income of less than \$20,000 was tax exempt.

## U.S.-British Tax Accord

## Is Approved by Commons

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ) — The House of Commons today adopted legislation to implement the controversial double-taxation treaty between Britain and the United States. The pact is expected to take effect this spring.

The treaty, ratified by the U.S. Senate last July, updates an earlier pact and contains major new provisions on dividends as well as on the activities of U.S. oil companies operating in the North Sea. It also allows certain states in the U.S. to impose a form of taxation opposed by many British companies.

The Senate removed a clause that would have prevented states with unitary tax systems — under which a company's tax liability is calculated on its worldwide income — from applying them to U.S. subsidiaries of British companies. British industry criticized this action and a battle ensued to delay British ratification in hopes — apparently now abandoned — that the United States could be persuaded to change its stance.

The treaty also provides that:

- The rate of U.S. withholding tax on subsidiaries of British companies will be reduced to 5 percent from 15 percent.

- U.S. companies with British subsidiaries will be able to recover half of the Advance Corporation

Tax paid on those units' dividends. There also will be a 5 percent withholding tax on the dividends.

- North Sea operations by U.S. residents now will be subject to British tax, independent contractors will have to restrict their North Sea activity to fewer than 30 days a year to avoid British taxes.

- U.S. oil companies will be able to offset payments of British Petroleum Revenue Tax against their U.S. tax bills.

- Rents paid to Britain will be subject to withholding tax at 30 percent instead of the previous 15 percent.

## IRA Acknowledges Killing Of 2 Britons on Continent

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — The Provisional Irish Republican Army today claimed responsibility for the killing of British Col. Mark Coe at his home in Bielefeld, West Germany, on Saturday.

Col. Coe, 44, whose death was reported on Sunday, was ambushed by a man and a woman. An Irishman and his German-born wife were cleared and released by West German police after being held briefly.

The Provisional IRA also said in its statement to British media that its activists were behind a string of other attacks in Western Europe. It said Provisionals assassinated British Ambassador to the Netherlands Richard Sykes in The Hague on March 22 last year, and carried out bombings at British Army bases in West Germany in 1978 and 1979 and in Brussels last Aug. 28, when 16 persons were wounded including four British Army bandmen.

The statement was the first admission by the Provisional IRA that it was carrying out terrorist activities in Western Europe, aside from a claim of responsibility in December for a spate of letter bombs mailed to prominent Britons from Brussels.

British intelligence has long believed that the Provisionals have a cell operating in Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany. Authorities believe the unit is based in Amsterdam, where the Provisionals are believed to have refugees provided by leftist sympathizers.

Senior anti-terrorist officers at Scotland Yard believe that the cell has links with European terrorist groups such as the Red Army Faction in West Germany, the Red Brigades in Italy and the Basque separatist movement ETA in Spain.

Today's statement made no mention of a Belgian banker killed in Brussels last March. British intelligence believes he was shot because the killers, mistakenly believed to be IRA guerrillas, mistook him for the British ambassador who lived next door.

In another development, IRA guerrilla Francis Sean Hughes, 24, was jailed for life by a Belfast court yesterday for killing an undercover British soldier in an ambush in March, 1978. Hughes, who is suspected of masterminding an IRA terror campaign in northwestern Ulster, was wounded in the exchange of fire and captured by paratroopers the next day.

The court gave him concurrent sentences of 35 and 20 years for two bombings, and of 14 years for the attempted murder of another soldier. Hughes was one of three Provisionals named by police in April, 1977, as wanted for killings, bombings and ambushes in the London-derry area. All three have now been captured and jailed.

## Khaled Is Admitted To Riyadh Hospital

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 19 (UPI) — King Khaled was admitted last night to a hospital here for what was termed a health disorder, but his condition is "comforting and satisfactory," according to a medical statement issued today.

The monarch, 67, underwent a double coronary bypass operation at Cleveland Clinic in 1978. Last week, a clinic spokesman reported that King Khaled had invited two doctors from the clinic to Riyadh for a week-long social visit, beginning last Friday.



MAINZ ATTRACTION — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is the matador facing a raging, horned opposition leader Franz-Josef Strauss on one of the 99 carnival floats taking part in the Rose Monday procession in Mainz, West Germany. About 400,000 people were reported to have participated in the joyous citywide celebrations during the last few days before Lent.

## But Writer Faces Kremlin's Wrath

## Kopelev Home: A Switchboard for Ideas

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (WP) — In all the Soviet Union, there may be no place exactly like this one: a two-room apartment in Moscow where conversations — intensely intellectual, frequently funny, always lively — in Russian, English or German proceed from mid-morning to late at night.

The visitors are young Soviet poets, Soviet jazz musicians, literary critics, older poets and writers, chemists, social researchers, physicists and retirees. Some are survivors of Stalin's prisons. Some have been expelled from official artists' unions or scientific institutes for various reasons. Some are simply friends risking their official jobs by dropping in.

Jumbled into this mix are Western correspondents, European and U.S. tourists, intellectuals, authors and publishers, and sometimes Russians with social grievances looking for a sympathetic ear. The apartment is a place of surprise, distraction and continuous activity.

This is the home of Lev Kopelev, a Soviet literary analyst and historian of the first rank, a writer with a growing audience in the West, a friend of both Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

## Unusual Significance

Although he has neither the fame of a Solzhenitsyn nor the worldwide moral stature of a Sakharov, Mr. Kopelev, with his wife, Raisa Orlava, must rank just behind them in importance as a kind of switchboard for intellectuals of every sort to transfer ideas. In a country where such unofficial free exchanges are frowned upon and can bring reprisals, the Kopelevs occupy a place of unusual significance.

Now they, too, are under renewed attack from the authorities for their persistent defense of Mr. Sakharov, who has been exiled to Gorki, and their friends and acquaintances are deeply worried for their future.

Mr. Kopelev, 67, was denounced bitterly on Feb. 3 by an official newspaper as a "Judas betraying his people and country," who smuggles abroad lampoons that defile the Soviet state. His apartment was called a nest of ideological subversion.

The attack was apparently in retaliation for Mr. Kopelev's participation in the defense of Mr. Sakharov by Soviet dissidents, who have called for his release. For Mr. Kopelev, the plight of the physicist has painful personal dimensions.

## Poetry Reading

The two met at a poetry reading in Moscow in the early 1970s. At the time, Mr. Sakharov had turned away from the Soviet hydrogen bomb program to take up human rights causes. Mr. Kopelev, once a zealous Communist despite nearly 10 years in prison during the Stalin era, had been accepted back into the party, then expelled again for publicly protesting the persecution of Soviet intellectuals.

"We talked poetry and ideas about verse," Mr. Kopelev said last week, recalling the unexpected meeting. Mr. Sakharov eventually became one more in the eclectic collection of friends of Mr. Kopelev.

The two men and their wives vacationed together in a dacha outside Moscow that Mr. Sakharov had been given by the Kremlin, and for the last two years, the couples resided in Sukhumi on the Black Sea.

Last fall, Mr. Sakharov delivered two lectures there to the Kopelevs on the origins of the universe, the physicist's current scientific work. Mr. Kopelev later helped translate

them into English, as required by the Lebedev Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, where Mr. Sakharov studied despite his official ostracism before his exile.

"Those were very good and fulfilling times," Mr. Kopelev said. "Andrei unites absolute morality and tolerance. . . . He is a very Russian character, righteous and modest. My field is literature, so I can make these comparisons."

Mr. Kopelev's analyses of Heinrich Böll's work brought him a literary colic in West Germany 20 years ago that has grown to major proportions. Mr. Böll and Mr. Kopelev met in 1962, formed a close friendship, and have appeared on joint television interviews numerous times discussing modern life and literature in a way that has brought Mr. Kopelev a wide following.

Mr. Kopelev's best-known work in the West is "To Be Preserved Forever," one of an autobiographical trilogy in which he explores how he embraced and then rejected Communism. The book has been published in 10 languages, and two other volumes, "He Worshipped Idols" and "Assuage My Sorrows," are in preparation in English.

Mr. Sakharov's exile on Jan. 22

struck hard in West Germany, and the subsequent denunciation of Mr. Kopelev has triggered outcries from the Soviet Union's most important capitalist trading partner. In recent years, Mr. Böll, a 1972 Nobel laureate, and other prominent West Germans have invited Mr. Kopelev to their country for lectures and scholarly research. Soviet authorities either have refused temporary exit permission or refused to say whether they would allow Mr. Kopelev to return once he left. Without that guarantee, he refused to leave.

## Daughter in U.S.

But now, one of his children, Maya — who lives in Tarrytown, N.Y., with her husband, Pavel Litvinov, a grandson of Maxim Litvinov, Stalin's foreign minister — has asked the authorities to allow her father and stepmother to leave. Mr. Kopelev, who was expelled from the Writers' Union in March, 1977, is torn by the calls from abroad and the new crackdown on free expression inside his country.

"Before, I decided I would stay so long as I could be of help to people," he said. "Now, nothing is clear."

## Obituaries

## Nathan Yalin-Mor, a Leader Of Stern Gang in Palestine

From Agency Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 — Nathan Yalin-Mor, 66, a commander of the terrorist Stern Gang that fought the British in Palestine in the 1940s, died here yesterday.

Mr. Yalin-Mor, born Nathan Friedman in Grodno, Poland, immigrated to Palestine at the outbreak of World War II. Mr. Yalin-Mor's group was a breakaway from the Irgun, led by now-Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Yalin-Mor was one of a triumvirate that took command of the underground Fighters for the Freedom of Israel after their leader, Abraham Stern, was shot and killed by the British police in 1942.

The group, the smallest of the Jewish underground organizations fighting the British, tried to kill only people in authority. Mr. Yalin-Mor said in an interview in 1976 with The Washington Post. In 1944, Stern Gang members shot and killed Lord Moyne, the British minister for the Middle East, in a Cairo street.

In 1948, the group killed Count Folke Bernadotte, the UN mediator who was trying to work out a peace between the fledgling Jewish state and its Arab neighbors. Stern Gang members stopped Bernadotte's jeep at a roadblock outside Jerusalem and riddled him with bullets.

Bernadotte's assassins were never

found, but Mr. Yalin-Mor was arrested and sentenced to eight years in prison. He was released after one day in a general amnesty and later served in the first Israeli Parliament.

After the 1973 Middle East War, Mr. Yalin-Mor's political views shifted, and he became what was considered a dove. For the last several years, he had written a column for the respected Haaretz newspaper. He advocated establishment of a Palestinian state and met with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## Howard C. Shepherd

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Howard C. Shepherd, 85, former board chairman of the then First National City Bank of New York, and who later played a leading role in the establishment of educational television in the New York area, died Sunday at his home in Bronxville, N.Y.

Mr. Shepherd spent 43 years with First National City and one of its predecessor organizations, the National City Bank of New York. In 1961, Mr. Shepherd emerged as the head of a group of public-spirited citizens that established Channel 13 as New York City's first non-commercial educational television station.

## Nina Vance

HOUSTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Nina Vance, 65, who turned a small dance studio in a Houston alley into the renowned Alley Theater, one of the nation's foremost regional theaters, died yesterday of cancer.

Mrs. Vance was born Nina Eloise Whittington in Yodum, Texas. After college she studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York, then returned to Texas where she and friends founded the Alley Theater in 1947.

## Franz Strauss

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Feb. 19 (AP) — Franz Strauss, 83, the only son of composer Richard Strauss, died after a lengthy illness, a relative confirmed today. Mr. Strauss, who worked as his father's private secretary for most of his life, administered the work and collections of the composer at the family villa here.

## J. Joseph Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT) — J. Joseph Smith, 76, a Democratic congressman from Connecticut from 1935 to 1945, and the senior judge of the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in Hartford, Conn., died Saturday.

## Rightward Shift Seen

## Killings, Polarized Politics Strain Democracy in Spain

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Feb. 19 (NYT) — The year has begun badly for Spain's new democracy. Almost daily, terrorism in the Basque provinces claims the life of a policeman, civil guard, soldier or suspected informer. Neo-fascist bands have been taking revenge against "Reds" and "Marxists" in the north and in Madrid.

Basque separatists have killed 19 persons so far this year. The extreme right has slain eight.

Socialists and Communists have called for the banning of Fuerza Nueva, a neo-fascist party that has been involved in the killing. Rightists respond with demands for the suppression of extremist Basque parties that support ETA terrorists.

"This is how it started in the 1930s," said a civil servant, recalling the political killing that finally exploded in civil war.

Amid the violence, the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez shows signs of losing its reforming zeal. Many politicians detect a slide to the right in its policies.

## Obfuscation

A distinct trait has been a retreat into obfuscation. After persistent reports pointed to a connection between elements in the police and two Fuerza Nueva militants who admitted assassinating a 19-year-old woman leftist in Madrid, Interior Minister Antonio Ibanez said in the Cortes (parliament): "Is there any member of the security forces of the state implicated in this matter? I respond with absolute sincerity: Implicated, no, connected, yes."

After making plans for regional governments across Spain a centerpiece of his program, Mr. Suarez has abruptly changed his mind. He is doing his best to defeat the idea in a referendum in Andalusia called by his government for Feb. 28. If the vote falls short, Andalusia's eight provinces will have slower constitutional access to home rule, and some other regions will probably follow its example.

Mr. Suarez and his strategists are clearly worried that regional governments will fall into the hands of hostile coalitions of Socialists and provincial groups. This appears likely when the three Basque provinces elect their own parliament on March 9. Within the Suarez government there is muttering about calling off the Basque elections if ETA's depredations continue.

Reform of the penal code and the judiciary continues to lag. Four years after Franco's death, the country still does not have a divorce law.

## Military Tribunals

The new constitution theoretically ended the role of military tribunals in civilian justice, but implementing legislation has not been passed. The editor of a Madrid daily has been brought before a military judge for publishing a report about an alleged military coup that was said to have been foiled. A military court in Catalonia has started legal action against the authors of a political cartoon strip that was published two years ago and is said to insult the Civil Guard.

Another case centers on a film, "The Crime of Cuenca," which relates a miscarriage of justice that occurred in 1913. The Ministry of Culture initially delayed release of the film, which depicts civil guards torturing two shepherds. This month when the ministry had to pronounce on the legality of the film it simply turned the case over to a military court.

The ministry has declared a book

on children's sexual education, which first appeared in Denmark in 1968, cause for "public scandal" and had its publisher locked up briefly until he posted bail of almost \$8,000.

"What we have here today is a formal democracy, nothing more," complained Alfonso Guerra, the outspoken number-two man in the Socialist Party, at his party headquarters in Madrid. "It's the consolidation of a system that is sound, democratic, with the same people, charge as before. It's more solid than before, but there's no movement on anything anywhere in the country."

## Tone Rising

The tone is rising in the Cortes where debates had usually been so polite. Opposition parties have been pressing Mr. Suarez to respond to widespread reports of corruption and manipulation of new state-run television. Last week Mr. Guerra rose and asked the government "to demonstrate to public opinion that TV is not a den of thieves."

"I don't know what insults to use anymore," the Socialist said afterward. "I call them a den of thieves, and they put up their umbrellas and just let the water run off."

A reason for the tougher tone of the Suarez government on a number of issues is that it is now defending state interests of its constituents. One of the most important of these is the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, which is lobbying intensely to maintain the handsome government subsidies that its schools received under Franco and continue to receive. The Socialists have been trying to assert some kind of state control over subsidized church schools, without much success.

"This question divided Spain in the 1950s," observed a Western diplomat, remembering the fierce debates over church and state that rent the 2d Republic, "and it still divides Spain today."

## Rightist Gunmen Admit Slaying 5 In Madrid Attack

MADRID, Feb. 19 (UPI) — A rightist gunman has told a court that he and a companion killed five leftists and seriously wounded four in a Madrid law office three years ago because the group called them pigs and fascists.

Jose Fernandez Cerra, a longtime militant supporter of Franco, said that he and Carlos Garcia Julia went to the law office on Atocha Street on Jan. 24, 1977, hoping to intimidate a Communist labor leader. That was three months before the Communist Party was legalized after a ban of 40 years.

The testimony came on the first day yesterday of the long-awaited "Atocha Massacre Trial" of five defendants, the most sensational court case in Spain since Franco's death in 1975. Four survivors of the shooting, including a woman lawyer whose husband was killed, were due to testify today.

The labor leader was not in the office, but Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Garcia yesterday admitted herding nine persons into a corner and opening fire. Survivors have told police that Mr. Fernandez told them, "Keep those little hands up right up. Nice and close together. Little hands nice and close."

## 2 Koreas Making Progress Toward Unification Talks

PANMUNJON, South Korea, Feb. 19 (WP) — North and South Korea today reached agreement on minor procedural issues for a premier's conference, but failed to agree on location and agenda arrangement. The two working-level staffs agreed to meet again March 4.

The talks represent the first serious effort in eight years to arrange negotiations on unifying the two countries, which have been divided since the end of World War II.

After today's 2½-hour half meeting, a South Korean delegate said the procedural agreement's main el-

ement provides that the premier level meetings could be either public or private, depending on the wishes of the premiers at each session. That represented a concession by the South, which had favored closed-door meetings.

The sides also agreed that at top-level meetings, signed agreements would be exchanged, discussions could be recorded, press briefings would be separate unless jointly agreed on.

Determining the location for the premier's meetings seemed to be the big hurdle. The North has favored talks alternately in its capital of Pyongyang and in Seoul. The South Koreans have argued in favor of Geneva, although it is also believed prepared to accept another neutral third-country capital.

Arranging a unification talks agenda has been another sticking point. The South so far has argued for establishing an agenda in advance, while the North wants to leave that to the premiers at their first meeting.

Today's meeting also left unresolved the sizes of the delegations at the top-level meetings. Neither side appears to be in a hurry to settle the differences, and two or three more working-level meetings may be scheduled.

## 1st Woman Recipient Of Heart in U.K. Dies

LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI) — The first British woman to receive a heart transplant, Dorothy Haywood, 46, of Dorset, died yesterday of complications from her surgery.

Mrs. Haywood, a widow, yesterday received the heart of a Dutchman who was killed in an automobile accident Sunday. The heart had been flown to England in a chartered airplane.



Elegance with an English accent. And international appeal.

THE CHURCHILL

PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON W1A 4AZ, ENGLAND. Tel. (01) 486-5800, Telex 264831

For reservations, call or telex the hotel directly or see your travel agent.

## Dane, 13, Recounts Killing Woman, 74

TOENDER, Denmark, Feb. 19 (UPI) — A 13-year-old boy, believed to be the youngest person charged with murder in modern Danish history, has pleaded guilty to a beating a 74-year-old woman to death during a robbery. The minor will not be held responsible for his crime and will be placed in a children's home.

The boy, his name unreleased, told a court hearing last night how on Feb. 14 he went into a bicycle shop owned by the woman. In a calm voice, he described striking her several times with an iron bar and then emptying the cash register of about \$15.



## Offbeat Festivals

# Carnival May Be Over but Don't Throw Away Your Confetti

By Jeffrey Robinson

ICE, Feb. 19 (IHT) — What do you do with your used confetti when Carnival winds up? Although not on with Rio or New Orleans, Carnival here is not necessarily from it either. And at least for the confetti compa along the Riviera, it's high season. This year they ex to wind up Carnival with sales of more than 100 tons re stuff. You wind up finding it in your shoes, down back, between your teeth. However, Carnival is not only occasion on which you can toss a fistful of colored r into the face of a passing cop and get away with it, year long, throughout Europe, there's a thriving busi for confetti.

For example, you might bring your own in early August at National Town Criers Festival in Hastings, 50 miles London. Each year grown men in full costume spend day screaming, "Oyez, Oyez." It is similar in many re to the various "Bell Ringing Days" in several small man mountain villages at about the same time, where v men in full costume walk around shouting, "Jobo."

Salus, Switzerland, not far from St. Moritz, on March here's the Chalandra Maerz Festival. Boys with cow s, gongs, drums and whistles parade through the pre n streets. On the second Sunday in August in the villag of the Brumig Pass, 10 miles up the lake from Interlaken, tzerland, people spend the day yodelling, throwing flags wrestling. It's one of the oldest of it's kind. Bring your left.

ould you find yourself and your confetti in Geraards en, Belgium, 25 miles west of Brussels, on the first

Sunday after Ash Wednesday, you won't want to miss the Krakelingenworp Festival, where local politicians publicly and proudly down a glass of wine swimming with small fish. Then, as you throw confetti at them, they throw biscuits back at you. Equally obscure are the pair of "Flying Cat" ceremonies in Belgium. The first is in Ypres (Leper) on the second Sunday in May. The second is in Verviers, 15 miles east of Liege, on the first Sunday in June. These fetes got their name when live cats were gloriously tossed from rooftops — in all seriousness — commemorating some long ago forgotten experiment in aerodynamics. These days, because such things are serious, stuffed toys are used.

## Cows, Oysters and Herring

Live animals do come into play often in festivals, such as the annual cow shindig in Liechtenstein in mid-September; the festival for oysters, also in mid-September, in Clarendon, Ireland; the Ascension Day cricket festival in Florence, Italy, and the mid-May herring festival in Scheveningen, the Netherlands. At this one, schools are closed and everybody turns out with musical instruments and noise makers to watch the herring fleet head out to sea. A variation on the theme takes place in Alesund, Norway, when anytime between the beginning of the year and the end of March, everybody brings musical instruments and noisemakers along while freezing in small boats to watch the herring being caught.

Each February there's a Lemon Festival in Menton, France, the last Riviera town before the Italian border. The city is the lemon capital of France and lemons are used by the tons to decorate a mall. Each year too, several people are honored by the festival committee with their weight in

oranges, exactly what you might expect from a Lemon Festival.

With spring comes love and festivals devoted to love. In the village of Staphorst in the Netherlands, supposedly for three nights, single girls leave their windows open in the hope of attracting a husband. Unfortunately, there is no local tourist office to provide festival details and ticket information.

On the other hand, you can show up without tickets on the second Tuesday after Easter Sunday in Hungerford, England, in Berkshire west of Reading. It's the Tutti-Men celebration, grown men in morning coats and top hats parade through the streets carrying poles covered with posies, blowing horns, handing out free oranges and kissing girls. Or just show up on the second Sunday in June when the girls of Nemi, Italy, 20 miles from Rome, walk around town in costumes, handing out free strawberries and kissing boys.

A month later in Galicnik, Yugoslavia, everyone has more than fruit on their minds. It's called Mass Wedding Day. You have to sign up in advance — and bring your own friend — and you end up getting married in one huge block party. You might call it the logical conclusion to the festival taking place on the day after Whit Monday in Ecussenne-Lalain, Belgium, 30 miles south of Brussels. That's the day when the city holds its yearly Matrimonial Tea Party. Maidens and bachelors of all ages arrive suitably dressed, i.e., as brides and grooms. Here your confetti might be considered out of place, or at least a poor substitute for rice, because those who partake have not come to party, they've come to find someone to marry. Naturally, tea is served.

## Films in Paris

# W. Pabst's 1928 'Lulu' Emerges From Museums With Music

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss



Lulu Brooks in "Lulu."

PARIS, Feb. 19 (IHT) — G.W. Pabst's "Lulu," accorded a new, synchronized score, has just opened at the Olympic. Made in 1928 and silent, it has been invisible outside film museums for a generation, although it has continued to exercise an abiding influence. Patrice Chereau's staging of the Berg opera last season owed much to its concepts and its reflection of the glittering 20s has inspired styles in fashion and decor.

After the departure of Lubitsch, Murnau and Leni from Berlin for Hollywood, Pabst and Fritz Lang held rank as the German cinema's foremost directors. Pabst, a former actor from Vienna, was attuned to the ideas of his time. He was a con-

vinced Freudian and a leftist radical.

Among his socially conscious works are "Joyless Street" with Greta Garbo, set against the misery of Vienna during the inflation period; "Kameradschaft," showing unity among French and German mine workers in a disaster, and the screen edition of the Brecht-Weill "Threepenny Opera." In "Secrets of the Soul," with Dr. Hans Sachs, a collaborator of Freud, as his adviser, he dramatized mental case history with psychoanalytical procedure, an experiment in advance of its day. After that he tackled the filming of the twin Wedekind tragedies, "Earth Spirit" and "Pandora's Box," in which Lulu figures as the destructive sex symbol.

The Wedekind plays, too audacious for film, were written, achieved stage respectability largely due to Max Reinhardt's daring productions.

Lulu, the irresistible vamp, drives men to madness, murder and suicide, but she is an unwitting force of evil, being a victim herself of an insatiable sex urge. Her violent passions are not to be assuaged and are only extinguished when she is killed by Jack the Ripper, whom she has picked up on a Limehouse street.

Pabst shifted the scene from the '90s to the '20s and Lulu's introductory adventures are conducted against the background of post-World War I Berlin. For the siren he selected an American actress, Louise Brooks, a graduate of the Ziegfeld Follies who gained fame as a jazz-age flapper in Hollywood comedies and as a girl hobo in "Beggars of Life." Her extraordinary beauty, pert charm, indifferent air and pageboy bob created a striking image, and Pabst extracted her greatest performance. "Lulu" on all

scores is worthy of its fabulous reputation.

"Ma chérie" (at the Concorde, the Berlitz and the Parnassians) is a Belgian film about the relations of an adolescent daughter to her mother. The mother, more sensible than most movie mothers, comprehends the yearnings of her 17-year-old and is determined not to become her enemy. One is reminded of Dr. Johnson's retort when informed that someone admitted that he accepted the cosmos, "He had better!"

Charlotte Dubreuil has directed it with sensibility and it is appealingly acted by Marie-Cristine Barault as the mother and by Beatrice Bruno as the youngster. In all, a pleasant surprise, for these family problem dramas can be very tiring. This one is no way overstrained, with its heaven of warning and understanding. Molnar had a recipe for a scenario of the more stormy sort with Oedipus-complex nuances: "Young man happily married to his mother discovers she is not his mother. Shoots himself."

## Archaeology

# Fight Over 'Treasure'

By Ralph Boulton

NDON (Reuters) — Britain's archaeologists are fighting a battle over the wealth of treasure that has been buried in the sh countryside over centuries reign invasion, civil war and upheaval.

Frank Melish, one of the organizers of the campaign, believes archaeologists are exploiting irresponsible behaviour of a minority to ensure that historical research remains the privilege of a few.

Treasure Hunting, one of two magazines devoted to the hobby, publishes comprehensive detector user's code of conduct in every issue.

"People want to see tangible objects," Melish said. "They are not interested in academic nit-picking." "I sense there is an undercurrent of social conflict in this dispute," one archaeologist commented. "Archaeological societies tend to be closely knit middle-class groups. Treasure hunters are often loners and usually working class."

References to buried treasure in English law date back as far as the 12th century. All gold, silver and copper found buried was declared "treasure trove" and became the property of the crown.

The severity of the punishment for anyone found guilty of withholding treasure trove in those days would make even an embittered archaeologist blush. The offender was purged with a hot iron, truncated or executed, depending on the circumstances of the crime.

Campaign Techniques campaign organizers will air case in the newspapers a television and radio projects. They are also preparing letters, car stickers and badges to draw public concern.

A treasure hunter is only in in objects," Cleere said, removing objects from their t they deprive us of much le information."

archaeologist can often considerable information about mate or general lifestyle of a from the soil stratum in an object is discovered.

spring two building workers ed 53,000 coins during an 18-hour excavation on a site in Wiltshire, in south-England. They were prosecuted destroying a square meter of paving on a legally protected

action provided a test case in 1971 between treasure hunt-1 archaeologists. The subsequent of the men horrified ologists and provided ement for treasure hunters. aeologists on a Roman site here England were so ex ed by the activities of one f treasure hunters that they d the area with nails and crap. When the culprits re the following evening, their es went haywire by the con-f readings.

most archaeological sites are cultural land we bear the f all this trouble," says Bar- etche of the National Farm- ion. "We have had com- from all over the country. ave had their prime wheat g up. Others have had new- med land churned over."

for enthusiasts are organi-

## Cinema

KHOLM (Reuters) — One uest cinema in the world, 11 films simultaneously, ned in Stockholm. "The ty" runs the 11 films five ily between noon and mid- nine staffers are needed te the 1,367-seat complex, waid.

## 8 London Buildings Squeezed on Stamp

LONDON (AP) — Eight buildings and monuments in London have been squeezed on to one postage stamp to celebrate an international convention of stamp collectors.

Designed by Jeffery Matthews, the montage depicts Westminster Abbey, Nelson's column, the Eros statue in Piccadilly Circus, the Post Office Tower, the Big Ben clock, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London and Tower Bridge. The 30-pence stamp will be issued April 9 for the international philatelic exhibition in London May 6-14.

## Banners

# The Great American Flag

By Ads Louise Huxtable

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Great American Dream Machine is about to produce the Great American Flag, and if you haven't heard about it, you will.

The Great American Flag will measure 210 feet 12 inches by 411 feet, which translates into an Old Glory roughly two and a half acres in size. It is currently being woven, dyed, assembled, or however you fabricate a 2½-acre flag, in Evansville, Ind. — a far cry from Betsy Ross's little handmade number.

The Great American Flag is supposed to be installed on the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, near the Brooklyn end of the span, where it will be "unfurled" on all flag holidays and national occasions. But one just does not "hang" a 2½-acre flag, any more than one "unfurls" it. This flag requires 30 tons of support steel and nine synchronized motors. The Great American Flag is clearly a lot of flag; its sponsors refer to it as a "symbolic monument" and a "catalyst for America." The target date for its installation and display is July 4.

The cost is estimated at \$850,000, and its life expectancy is 10 years. Of this amount, \$250,000 is being raised privately, and \$600,000 is to come from the public.

The concept is something run up by the advertising and public relations business, with plenty of patriotic hoopla with quotations from Carl Sandburg and Abraham Lin-

coln for starters, glorious, motherhood-type publicity for big corporate names — supplying material, money or expertise, and promotional gimmicks such as Star Sponsors, "one for each of the Stars of the Flag," who pledge gifts of \$10,000 or loans of \$25,000 as an advance on construction to be repaid when the public money comes in. The sponsors include the advertising and public relations firms of Interpublic, Doyle, Dane, Bernbach, and Hill and Knowlton. Corporate support is coming from Pfizer, Milliken and Time magazine, among others. Materials and services are being donated by such as Allied Chemical, Celanese and Du Pont.

With that star-spangled — you should pardon the expression — roster, one would wonder why the nickels and dimes of the public would be sought at all. We are informed that the flag (oops, Flag) is to be "a gift from the people to the people," to provide "a source of continued inspiration to us all."

The flag waving is about to begin in earnest with a fund-raising media blitz, even as construction proceeds. Everyone will soon be hearing a great deal about the Great American Flag in television commercials and through other promotional channels. The public drive will consist of "a mass media campaign, fund-raising projects from supporting nonprofit organizations, and special promotions by supporting businesses."

## Music

# One of the Ink Spots Still 'Has It'

By Tad Bartimus

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP) — As Johnny Harris plays his baby blue grand piano, he hears voices — soft, feminine voices. They are the sounds of the women in his past — Billie Holiday, Dinah Washington, Sarah Vaughan — who shared their good times and bad times with him.

But all that the diners and drinkers at a Springfield restaurant hear is the jazz from the fingers of an oldtime piano player who has finally quit the road. Harris, 62, a survivor from the early days of the Ink Spots, the singing group of the 1930s and '40s, has put down roots in this Missouri town, dropping wanderlust in favor of Sunday dinners with his grandchildren and status as a local celebrity.

He packs them in at the new "in" spot owned by a 31-year-old jazz fanatic, Steve Hooten, who listened to him audition for 30 seconds, then promised him a spot there forever. As Harris loses himself in "The Birth of the Blues," and "The Lady Is a Tramp," middle-aged matrons on a birthday outing crowd around. The first flashbulb from an Instamatic brings the pianist back to the present. He grins for the cameras and encourages requests.

The pant-suited ladies are thrilled, and ask him to play bits from the 1930s and '40s. He swings into a medley from memory that goes on for the next 30 minutes.

"I get a bigger kick out of it than they do, because they seem so pleased," says the North Carolina native who started playing at age 5. "The kids are starting to gather around me during the late-night weekend jam sessions. I feel something happening in this country, a turnaround I haven't seen since the early '30s," he said.

"When people are happy and making money, they'll sit home and watch television. But when they're worried, they'll go out looking for something to take their minds off their troubles. I think we're about

to see the rebirth of the dance halls. Music is changing, nostalgia is for everybody, and folks seem to love it when I play the good old tunes from the good old days."

Harris has been writing and arranging music for four decades. But his reputation stems from his years with the Ink Spots and as an accompanist for fine club singers.

He says his profession was in his genes. The previous three generations on both sides of his family made their living from music. His father was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in 1911 and taught him the scales before his feet could touch the pedals.

"He would never play anything around the house but classical music," Harris said of his father, who still performs professionally in Durham, N.C., at 97 years of age.

## Left Home at 17

"I had perfect pitch but couldn't sight read. My sisters won contests but I was just hanging in there. In the first grade Dad turned us over to music teacher Margaret Shearin, and she stuck with me until I left home at 17 to play with a big band."

In 1936, when he headed for Chicago, Miss Shearin wrote him a note he still carries.

"She said, 'You've got it, don't you ever forget it.' All these years it's been my strength, and eventually I found out she was right," he said.

The original Ink Spots formed in the 1920s, but it wasn't until 1937 that Harris joined the group. It was then that The Ink Spots recorded "Java Jive," which jumped to the top of the charts in two weeks and was one of a string of hits that included "If I Didn't Care," "Climb the Highest Mountain," "Do I Worry?" "To Each His Own," and finally, "The Gypsy" in 1947.

A backlog of recordings kept the Ink Spots popular during World War II. Harris was pulled from an anti-aircraft post in North Africa in

1943 for a USO tour with the rest of the Ink Spots, returning to duty in time for D-Day.

The group united for one last hit, and in 1948 the Ink Spots and Decca Records went to court over royalties and name rights. Litigation lasted 15 years. The group broke up and several members started their own groups, using an adjective such as "Fabulous" or "New" in front of the original designation.

Harris stayed away from the copies and turned accompanist. His partnership with Billie Holiday lasted five years, followed by three years with Dinah Washington, then, using Los Angeles as a base, he toured the country playing piano for others, always returning to the familiarity of small jazz clubs.

"All those years on the road were tough, but if I had to do it over again I would," said the gray-haired musician. "I have no regrets. But I'm glad I've found a place to call home."

**DIAMONDS**

**YOUR BEST BUY**

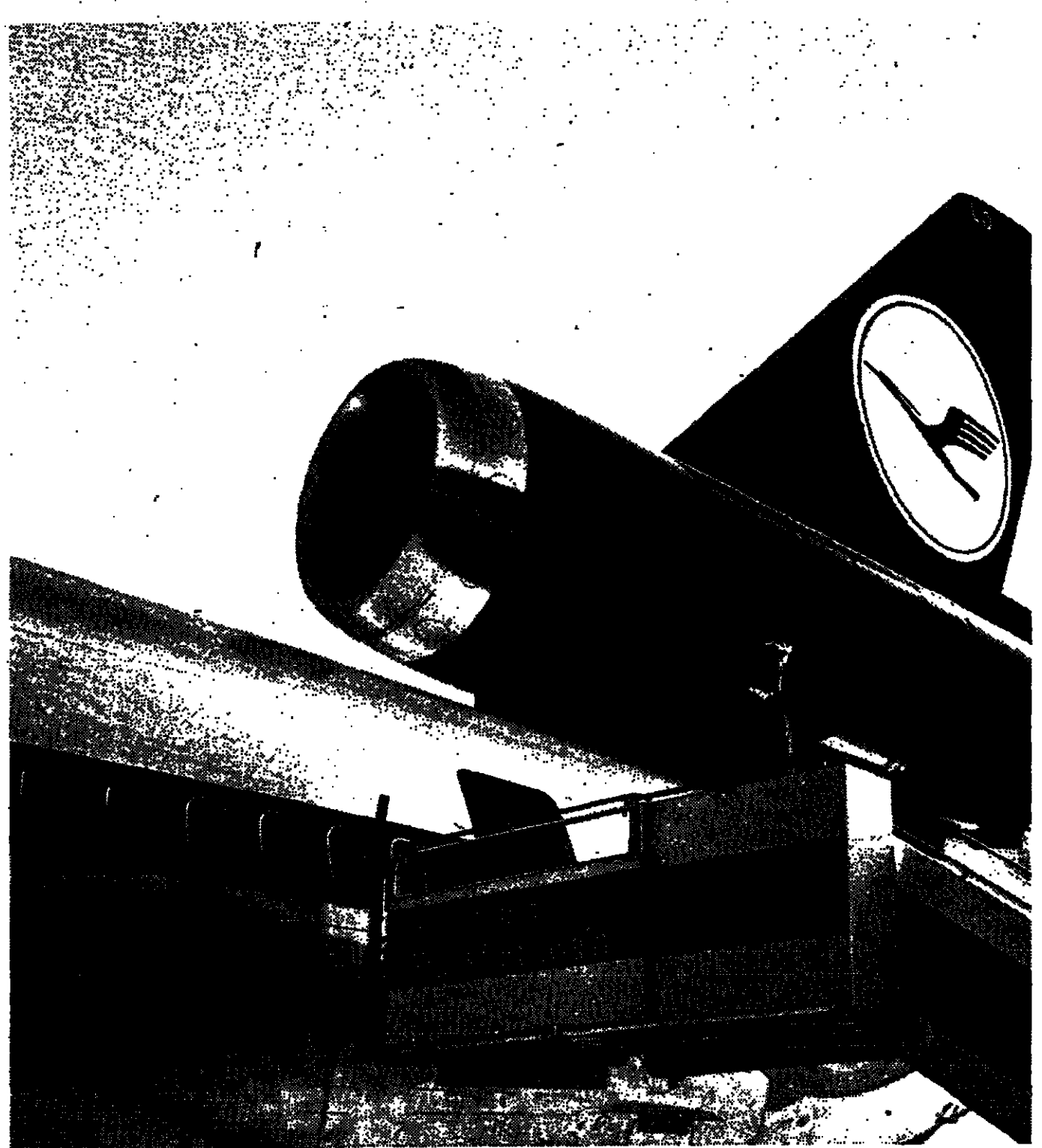
Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

*Write annual for free price list or call us*

**Joachim Goldenstein**  
diamondexport  
Established 1928  
Polikassstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp  
Belgium — Tel.: 0 31/33.26.60  
Telex: 71779 syl b.  
at the Diamond Club Bldg.  
*Gold Medal*  
1958

# "There's no doubt which airline we'll choose for our next flight."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



**Lufthansa**  
German Airlines



## Behind Trudeau's Victory

There are certain analogies to be drawn between the victory of Pierre Elliott Trudeau in the just completed Canadian election and the resurgence of Jimmy Carter in the U.S. polls. They involve politics, professionalism and the real preferences of voters. To take them in order: Just as Carter has mastered the politics of crisis and has sat tight in the White House appropriately and effectively, winning back lost Democrats in the process, so Trudeau has cleverly used the politics of caution to win back the lost Canadian electorate. Specifically, Carter has simply campaigned fiercely by being president. Trudeau hit the campaign trail and aggressively hedged on energy prices and budgetary restraint, the issues on which Prime Minister Joe Clark was vulnerable.

Professionalism is reflected in both experience and manner. Carter, after three years in the White House, has learned that there is more to it than good programs. It may have taken him too long, but now he undoubtedly understands that declaring "the moral equivalent of war" and enjoining a sensible energy policy was not enough. Clark, who is 40 years old to Trudeau's 60, thought that he could sell Canada an energy program geared to independence in 1990 even though it would take money out of consumers' pockets. Trudeau, the pro, knew better. He did not promise to protect the status quo, but he did manage to suggest that whatever bite his Liberal Party called for, it would be less than

that demanded by Clark's Progressive Conservatives.

Canadian voters, it turns out, were not impressed by Clark's view — no doubt shared by Trudeau — that Canada would benefit by being totally energy self-sufficient by 1990, and healthier economically — at least not if it involves an immediate cost in higher gasoline and heating oil prices.

That's too bad, since the young Westerner from Alberta is right in seeking to increase domestic energy prices in an effort to conserve Canada's relatively substantial resources. The oil is in Western Canada, but the consumers, which is to say the voters, are in the east. Trudeau's victory was won in Ontario and Quebec, his home province, both consumers rather than producers of energy. It is in those two provinces that he will have to wield his considerable political skills to achieve something approaching the goals that Clark elaborated and he apparently shares. It won't be easy, even for Trudeau.

Another major issue that apparently had little impact in the election is Quebec separatism. While Prime Minister Clark tried to keep his hands off, Trudeau, who has long sought to reconcile French and English-speaking Canada, can be expected to be in the thick of it. A sovereignty referendum is scheduled for the spring in Quebec and Trudeau will undoubtedly make a substantial effort in favor of preserving unity. His effort will be welcome.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Olympics: Thinking Big

As anyone who watched the opening ceremonies of the XIII Winter Olympiad last week knows, those who plan such things do not think small. The festivities were joyous, imaginative and expensive, as well as costly. Why is it, then, that those Americans who are so deeply involved in this winter's activities cannot think on an equally grand scale about the activities of next summer?

The chances that U.S. athletes will participate in the Moscow Olympics are practically nil. Everyone knows that except, perhaps, the members of the International and U.S. Olympic Committees. Everyone also knows (except perhaps for those same people) that the athletes who will be denied a chance to compete for an Olympic gold medal deserve the best possible alternative event.

Even Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, admitted the other day that his organization was thinking about what could be done for those athletes. He had even, he said, talked to the television networks about coverage of some special summer event to be put on by the USOC. But of course, he added, it would be for U.S. athletes only.

That suggestion doesn't even qualify as thinking, let alone as thinking big. An "American only" event would be nothing more than what occurred last summer at Colorado Springs. In fact, it would be even less than what occurs practically every year in most sports — a world championship competition. And it would provide nothing for those athletes from other countries who will be following the lead of the United States and staying away from Moscow.

The fear of the members of the USOC, we

are told, is that the IOC might punish the countries and the athletes who participate in an alternative to Moscow. The athletes might be barred from future Olympic competition and Los Angeles might be stripped of the 1984 Summer Games.

This can be regarded as a legitimate fear only by those who think the Olympic Games are sacred and that the plutocracy that controls them is omnipotent. But the importance of the Games and of their self-appointed guardians rests entirely upon their being able to attract worldwide participation and — is it all right to say it? — worldwide newspaper and television coverage. Without either, the Games and the IOC become no more than a tinkling bell. Who would care about the outcome of an "Olympics" in Moscow in involving competitors only from the Soviet Union and those countries closely associated with it?

Several universities in the United States have already offered their services and facilities to the USOC for use in a major sports extravaganza next summer. If no one else in the world wants to be the host at such an affair — open to athletes of all countries whether or not they compete in Moscow — one or several of these offers should be accepted. If the USOC cannot bring itself to do that, if its members are so tied to the past that they cannot recognize the mire into which the IOC is sinking, it should abdicate its role in international sports and tell the national sports groups that belong to it to form a new organization to run next summer's free Games.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Trouble as Usual

The annual foreign aid appropriation bill is, as usual, in trouble. Should you worry about that? Not unless you believe that the United States, with its immense wealth and good fortune, has some modest responsibility to help other people's economic development. But if you recognize that responsibility, you ought to be warned that the degree of peril to the appropriations bill this winter is considerably greater than usual.

The bill contains, first of all, the money for direct U.S. aid to other economies and for any future expansion of refugee and disaster relief. It also contains the money for the international banks — the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian and African Development Funds. These international lending operations are financed by agreements among the rich countries. It might be noted that even before this year's appropriation bogged down, the United States was running nearly \$1 billion behind the commitments that a succession of U.S. presidents have made to the banks.

This year, in addition to all of the familiar quarrels, the aid bill is jeopardized by inflation and its effect on the congressional budget process. Last November, as that process requires, Congress passed a resolution setting limits on the spending total and the size of the budget deficit. But spending has been sliding rapidly upward. The Congressional Budget Office has completed its regular winter re-estimates, and has sent them to the

House and Senate Budget Committees.

The re-estimates will show that Congress is already well over its limits on both spending and the deficit. When the two committees formally notify their houses of this overrun, it will create an interesting parliamentary situation. Any further appropriation can then be killed by a point of order raised by any member. That situation will continue until Congress votes to increase the deficit — in this election year, not a very attractive prospect. It will probably be done eventually, but only grudgingly, after squeezing the remaining bills as tight as possible.

The foreign aid bill is not alone. The big bill with the money for the Labor, Education and Health and Human Resources departments is still languishing. But the clients and constituencies of those departments are sufficiently numerous to provide a degree of protection. If the total is to be shaved down, it is doubtless going to be done mainly at the expense of the foreign aid bill.

A few days ago the Brandt Commission, in its report, eloquently argued the necessity of expanding aid from the countries of the industrial North to the South. The commission emphasized the North's urgent obligation to get its foreign aid up to the longstanding goal of 0.7 percent of each country's gross national product. U.S. aid last year totaled 0.27 percent of GNP. Without the foreign aid bill, the trend will be steadily downward.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 20, 1905

CHICAGO — The Tribune remarks in an editorial: "That citadel of special privilege, the U.S. Senate, arrests every movement for reform. Reciprocity treaties are stopped because some senators have constituents interested in pinchbeck jewelry and shoddy cloth. The duty cannot be removed from wood-pulp or print-paper because the senior senator from Connecticut has constituents heavily interested in the securities of the Paper Trust. The railroad rate bill cannot be advanced because many senators are awed by interested in the railroads, some of them as officials, while others represent the railroads much more faithfully than they do the states which nominally elected them."

Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1930

LONDON — The original manuscript of France's national anthem, the "Marseillaise," was sold at auction in London Monday for 21,000 francs. It formerly belonged to a young wood merchant, of Brive, France, having been given to one of his ancestors by a mayor of Strasbourg. This famous martial song was composed, it has been almost definitely established, by young Captain Rouget de Lisle in Strasbourg, April 24, 1792, at the outbreak of the Franco-Austrian War. Later that year, it was heard for the first time in Marseilles, and published in a newspaper there. Copies were distributed to young Marseilles volunteers leaving for Paris, where they sang the song, immediately bringing renewed courage to the Parisians.



'After All, Our Camera Only Has One Eye.'

## 'I'll Never Lie to You'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Last month, the Securities and Exchange Commission filed a complaint against Textron indicating that the Carter secretary of the Treasury, William Miller, had lied under oath to the Senate about his knowledge of his company's bribery of foreign officials.

As demands were made for a special prosecutor to investigate the possible perjury of a Cabinet officer, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti — ostensibly still investigating the year-old case — told the Senate he would not ask the courts to appoint any special prosecutor. Three days after that stonewalling, an event of constitutional importance occurred.

Under the Ethics in Government Act, a "majority of the minority" of the Judiciary Committee of Congress may demand that the attorney general show cause within 30 days why he has not asked for the appointment of a special prosecutor, if so requested.

### Proxmire's Letter

On Feb. 8, Sens. Thurmond, Hatch, Dole and Laxalt invoked the act in a letter that concluded, "This would appear to be precisely the kind of situation for which this Act was passed."

On Feb. 13, the Senate case was strengthened by a 2,500-word letter to Civiletti from Wisconsin Democrat William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee.

"I am concerned about the possibility that Miller may have committed criminal perjury before our committee," he began. He went on to say, "Under Miller, Textron had a worldwide policy of bribery of foreign government officials. Miller's testimony before this committee in 1978 was that Textron did not engage in foreign bribery." The crux: "If Miller knew in 1978 that these statements were false and misleading — that is when he made them — he committed perjury."

The Proxmire indictment transmitted specific information designed to trigger the special prosecutor provision of the ethics act, including: "One day after Miller first appeared before this committee and was requested to inquire into the Ghana matter, Textron destroyed a document which revealed that a bribe was paid to a Ghanaian government official. Senior officials at Textron knew that the Ghanaian bribe had been paid. Miller discussed the Ghana transactions with those officials in connection with his testimony to this committee on the Ghana transaction. I believe Miller had reason to know that a

bribe was paid by Textron in Ghana."

The attorney general's artful claim that "no evidence" linked Miller to knowledge of his company's payoffs was exposed by the revelation that no evidence had been sought: "Senior officials of Textron... who have knowledge of the bribery of foreign government officials have not as of this date been interviewed by the Justice Department."

That see-no-evil conduct is scandalous. A Cabinet officer is suspected of a major federal crime; the Senate demands investigation; the criminal division of the Justice Department, under Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann, fails to convene a grand jury, fails to offer immunity to any of 11 witnesses who took the Fifth Amendment and fails to send FBI men to interrogate bribers who might embarrass the secretary of the Treasury. After this deliberately producing "no evidence," the Justice Department now asserts that such lack of evidence shows that no special prosecutor is required.

Reaction varies. Business Week has called for Miller's resignation; The New York Times seeks a special prosecutor. But The Washington Post's fierceness toward likely liars seems limited to Republicans; The Post on Sunday characterized the SEC report as merely "not flattering to Miller," reminding me of its triumphant front-page headline in 1977: "Lance Cleared of Wrongdoing."

### Protests

However, the Senate, not the press, is the primary force uncovering the Miller scandal. The Senate has been misled, and its protests disregarded. If it meekly accepts a Carter rebuff, a precedent will be set diminishing Senate powers under the ethics act. To prevent this, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee — his name will come to me in a minute — would be forced to take a recalcitrant president to court on a constitutional issue.

Carter's Justice Department has two reasons for fearing a court-appointed prosecutor. Not only would he be likely to move quickly to break the case, unimpaired of the embarrassment to Carter of another top aide's corruption; he would also call Civiletti and Heymann before the grand jury to find out why the Treasury secretary's case was treated with kid gloves.

Lloyd Cutler, White House liaison with the Justice Department, has rescued himself because his for-

mer law firm represents Miller, but Michael Klein — his former partner in that firm — would have to recount in detail every one of the firm's recent conversations with a White House aide.

Which reminds me: The name of the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee is Edward Kennedy. Will he support his colleagues' desire to find out if there is a perjurer in the Cabinet and an obstruction of justice going on at the Justice Department? Let's hope so.

©1980, The New York Times

## Thoughts on the Polisario

By Andrew Young

TINDOUF, Algeria — At my first session of the UN General Assembly as U.S. ambassador, in 1977, I responded to a request from Morocco's foreign minister to meet with a parliamentary delegation from the Western Sahara. Six distinguished desert leaders informed me that they were elected representatives and that they chose to be a part of Morocco. A few days ago, I again met two of these gentlemen, but now they were representatives of Polisario's "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic," telling me quite a different story.

According to Abderrahman Leibel, the Moroccan picked him — there was no election — and took him to New York and instructed him to state the preference of the people of Western Sahara for Moroccan citizenship. He fled to Madrid, then here to Tindouf to join the Polisario Front, which is fighting Morocco for independence for the Western Sahara, a Spanish colony until 1975 when it was turned over to Morocco and Mauritania. The latter withdrew last August and Morocco took over all the territory.

### Refugees

Now thousands of refugees from the former Spanish Sahara live in the desert hills of southwestern Algeria in a model "mini-nation," hoping to return to their homeland. The view here is impressive. Well-organized rows of tents house thousands of refugees in villages. Each village has its elected government, schools, hospital and military defense system. Each school trains and feeds 1,000 children. The headmistress, a beautiful child of 16, supervises the entire operation. Older women cook a lunch of bread and lamb stew while young men and

women hold classes in Arabic and in Spanish. The teachers conduct classes all day and undergo training in the evening. A "national" school of 2,000 students gives additional training for those who are expected to study abroad when they return to their homeland.

A visitor is immediately aware of order and cleanliness maintained in most difficult conditions. Walls are painted white, courtyards swept and dampened like a tennis court to keep down the dust that often contaminates the lungs of young desert children. All seems perfect — except for a sign picturing me with an American flag in one hand and an airplane in the other. A question, in neat Arabic script, asks: "Why do you give bombs to the Moroccans to kill us?" Children here have heard of the sale of rocket-launching helicopters and F-5 jets to Morocco and can't understand why we in the United States cannot see them as a devout Moslem people who are victims of Moroccan aggression just as we see Afghan people victimized by the Soviet Union.

Young men clad in blue desert robes took me to what looked like an exposition of armament. I was told: "These are just a few of the weapons we have captured from the Moroccans. They get weapons from France, Belgium, West Germany, Egypt, and the Soviet Union also, but they give them up because their cause is not just." I saw several hand-drawn machine guns, sawed-missile launchers, stacks and stacks of ammunition labeled with the names of U.S. manufacturers, 105-mm. howitzers from the Rock Island Arsenal, in Illinois. There were Soviet and Belgian tanks — how did they capture a tank without damaging it? — and Mercedes trucks, Land-Rovers, jeeps. "These are just a few. Most of the weapons our men are fighting with are captured in the field," my guide said. "When you come back, we may be able to

show you an old V-10 helicopter," he said laughing.

Propaganda? Yes. But then, across the next range of hills are hundreds of war prisoners squatting on the ground. There are F-5 pilots, one of whom, trained at Randolph Air Force Base, in Texas, speaks fluent English. He complains that he has not heard from his wife, but looks healthy and says that though the life is tough and boring the food is good and the treatment decent.

How do we get on the opposite side of people who seem to practice so well what we preach?

### Common Sense

King Hassan II of Morocco is true friend of the United States. He helped arrange the visit of Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem. He sent troops to bail out Mobutu Sese Seko Zaire, and usually supports U.S. policies in Africa. He is viewed even by the Polisario and Algeria, which arm and finance the Front, as the best hope to stability in the region. Algerians claim that any successor to Hassan, left or right, is likely to be even more adventurous. The Polisario knows that they cannot defend the country against his army but they have proved that the army is defenseless against their attacks.

If Hassan is our friend, why do we aid in constructing a scaffold of weaponry upon which he can hang himself? Partly it's the emotional atmosphere stemming from Iran, but with reason, a bit of common sense and the wise leadership of our own democratic tradition, Morocco, Algeria and the Polisario can together bring stability to North Africa and share in prosperous development.

Andrew Young, the former U.S. representative at the United Nations, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### Vital Interests

George Ball asks, "Will we be like the Athenians who faced up to the challenge of changed conditions or the Mayans who did not?" in "Threatened U.S. Lifeline" (IHT, Jan. 25).

Rightly admired for its domestic policy, democratic Athens ruthlessly exploited its allies. It allowed democracy with Sparta to collapse in an escalating sequence of diplomatic and military incidents in which each side continually assumed that it was in the other side's interest to prevent further escalation.

After tragic general war and brief peace, Athens became committed to fight in distant Sicily. Consequent exhaustion, revolts of allies, and civil strife ended Athenian greatness.

Athenian "vital interests" had been more important than understanding the vital interests of others.

TOM WESTERDALE

Chesham, England.

### A Nonvoter

Glad to see from James Reston's article (IHT, Feb. 9) that I am not the only one to appreciate (Rep. John) Anderson.

Unfortunately, I will probably never get the chance to vote for him for president because as Reston so rightly points out, it is very unlikely that he will ever get the nomination.

I will therefore remain part of the great nonvoting public as I have for

the past several years. Unable to vote for a man I really respect, I prefer not to vote, and I might add that I don't change my mind according to the latest poll, or changing circumstances.

People should be judged for what they really are and that rarely changes, except on the surface.

JONATHAN HEAD

Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

### Crisis in Asia

Congratulations to Hendrick Smith for his excellent article on the U.S.-Soviet crisis in Asia (IHT, Feb. 2).

This is the type of journalism that makes me look forward to each issue of the IHT.

J. PAYTON

Djibouti.

## Labor Union Crisis: Slow Boil in Britain

By William F. Buckley Jr.

LONDON — Very nearly everyone in Britain recognizes that the great labor union crisis has come, but there is very little appetite to face it and be done with it once and for all. The solidarity of the trade unions broke the back of Edward Heath. It brought forth, from his successor Harold Wilson, grateful obligations to the trade unions which accentuated the asymmetry of power which, the London Times correctly observes, makes civil comity quite simply impossible.

Margaret Thatcher, who always knew that the crisis was in the wings, waiting to take center stage, has surprised many of her supporters, and has surprised as many others, by her apparent inconspicuousness. She has permitted her secretary of state for employment, James Prior, to occupy the headlines, putting forward for the consideration of Parliament anemic bills which in any event would not work quickly enough to abate the crisis brought on by the steel strike and the proliferating industrial closures, some of them caused by sympathetic secondary boycotts, others by industries that have simply run out of steel and have no alternative than to shut down.

### Reforms?

What is Mrs. Thatcher up to? Did she not promise labor reform? The answer to the last question is easy: Yes, she did. But her present caution is almost certainly motivated with two ends in mind. The first is to permit the healthy members of the British community to reach a slow boil so that, when and if she moves, she will have the country behind her. The second is to persuade the thinking members of the community that she is backing reform in the trade unions not solely with the objective of breaking a single steel strike, costly though it is, but with the idea of effecting organic reform.

Although many deplore the decision by the House of Lords to the effect that almost any secondary boycott is lawful, and that no damages may be retrieved by plaintiffs even if they succeed in establishing the marginal illegality of the techniques used in their boycott — others welcomed it. Because the House of Lords has said in effect: Look, all we have done is to examine the huge deposit of labor union legislation and the fact of the matter is that Parliament has given in to the trade union leaders since approximately 1906, and under existing laws there is precious little you can do about it. The ruling ends with what the rhetoricians call "aposiopesis," i.e., the unspoken but obvious conclusion: "If you [addressing

the House of Commons] don't like the laws the way they are, why then go and rewrite them, but don't come to us to tell you that the laws mean something other than what they say."

### Old Arguments

Everyone in Great Britain, tired of the same old arguments (this is the third such crisis in 10 years) appears desperate for a fresh insight. As often is the case, Percival Worcester of the Sunday Telegraph provides it. He takes us back to the world of Jane Austen to remind us that in the 18th century the Tories were, as a class, greatly opposed to economic energy. In "Pride and Prejudice," the dominant figures greatly prefer the squire Mr. Darcy, over Mr. Bingley; the difference between them being that Darcy inherited his land wealth, while Bingley was engaged in commerce. "So long as Mr. Darcy treated his tenants decently, and conformed with the customs of the landed gentry, that was all that mattered. It was a world, in short, quite unaffected by the imperatives of economic progress."

The trade union movement in Great Britain directly inherits the addition to the status quo of the landed gentry of Great Britain 150 years ago. The current Tories fail to take this point into account. They see the trade union movement as an alien socialist growth. But in fact it grew out of Tory soil. For what the 20th century British working class has done is to adopt the abandoned social values of the 18th century English upper class. Their attitude to work, to making money, to ambition, is essentially aristocratic, even quixotically so, to the point of self-destruction. Honor, loyalty, conformity with the old customs, even love of a particular home — all these mean more than enrichment. It is the trade union movement which is leading the resistance to the embourgeoisement of the working class. But who sees them this way?

### Insight

Well, how does this help Mrs. Thatcher? As of the weekend, Sir Keith Joseph, secretary of state for industry, was talking about auctioning off the assets of British steel on the grounds that he refused to tax the British people to subsidize reactionary crochets of the steelworkers' union. Ah, "but flattery is often a better weapon than insult," cautions Mr. Worcester, "particularly when trying to convert a body with such very old-fashioned ideas about honor and loyalty, which may move to the age of reason." May it be providential that Great Britain is led by a woman. What is needed is a seductress.

©1980, Universal Press Syndicate



هكذا ان الة حلا

Union  
Boil in B

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
Page 7 Wednesday, February 20, 1980

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

### Schmidt, Giscard Reported Delaying 2d Stage of EMS

By Paul Lewis

S. Feb. 19 (NYT) — France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is reported to be delaying the second stage of the European Monetary System (EMS) until next year, according to sources here and in Bonn.

The delay, which means that the EMS will not be fully operational until 1981, is a move to give the French government more time to prepare for the second stage of the system, which would involve a more complete integration of the EMS with the rest of the world's economy.

Other Plans Unaffected  
However, these officials also said that the French government has no intention of delaying the first stage of the EMS, which is to be completed by the end of 1980.

At the same time, the French government is expected to announce a new set of exchange rate arrangements, which would be designed to stabilize the franc against the dollar and other major currencies.

Fund, to which they each lent a part of their gold and currency reserves. Credits from this fund are denominated in a new European Currency Unit, which comprises all eight EMS currencies plus sterling, although Britain did not link the pound to the EMS rate system.

In this stage, the European Monetary Fund would become a fully independent central bank and the legal owner of the gold and currency reserves lent to it. The ECU would be transformed from an accounting device into a true reserve currency issued to members against the gold and currency in the fund.

Such ties helped the industry gain prominence in the Midwest after the 1974 oil-price boom and the subsequent industrialization drive there. Those projects helped West Germany, which is dependent on imported oil, achieve a trade surplus with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1977 and 1978.

While the loss of the Iranian market, which accounted for about one-fourth of 1978's orders, was the most dramatic blow, Mr. Kuehnel said a slowdown in orders from Saudi Arabia, Libya, Algeria and Nigeria had already been noted.

They could use it for settling international debts. Member states in financial trouble could borrow more ECU's from the fund on the condition they adopted the economic policies it recommended.

The EMS would thus be transformed into what French officials call a "mini-Bretton Woods," with the European Monetary Fund becoming a conditional lender of last resort for the nine EEC members. In addition, the ECU's enhanced role would enable members to use their gold to defend their fixed exchange rates, just as they did in Bretton Woods days.

However, these plans have stirred political controversy, forcing a general election in West Germany's October elections and the French presidential contest next spring.

Meanwhile, the industry's position has been affected by a deceleration in orders from East bloc countries. The slowdown has been caused both by their increasing indebtedness and the hesitancy of some companies to accept counter-trade arrangements, or compensation deals, for payment.

The one bit of euphoria provided by the Communist nations, the industrialization of China, has turned out to be somewhat hollow. Though bids have been made for projects as large as \$14 billion, only three deals have actually been signed by West German companies. The largest, by a Metallgesellschaft unit, was a contract for three chemical plants totaling \$600 million.

### Bundesbank To Maintain Discipline

Cites Credit Increase, Threat of Inflation

FRANKFURT, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ) — With oil prices rising, the West German economy growing and credit expanding at a high rate in last year's final quarter, the Bundesbank said it sees no reason to loosen its tight-credit policies.

The central bank also predicted in its February report that the country would post a current-account deficit of 20 billion Deutsche marks in 1980, more than double last year's 9-billion-DM deficit, the first in 14 years.

The bank said that monetary expansion continued to be fueled by the growth of credit. New bank credits to private enterprises and consumers totaled 39.3 billion DM in the fourth quarter, up from 37.2 billion DM in the third quarter, the Bundesbank said.

The Bundesbank remarked that the effect of higher interest rates on credit demand "is not very obvious yet." It also said that inflationary factors were strongly noticeable in fourth-quarter statistics. "Price increases remained strong towards the end of last year," the report said, adding that even without the effect of oil-price rises, the cost-of-living index rose 4 percent year-to-year in December and January.

### Fed Tightens Money-Growth Target

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — The Federal Reserve today announced new, tighter money supply growth targets for 1980 in an effort to slow inflation.

"Let there be no doubt," Fed Chairman Paul Volcker told the House Banking Committee, "the Federal Reserve is determined to make every reasonable effort to work toward reducing monetary growth from the levels of recent years, not just in 1980, but in the years ahead."

Mr. Volcker also said he favors sales from the U.S. gold stock when and if such sales seem appropriate. He told the committee that recent activity in the gold market makes the Fed's job more difficult because the uncertainty reflected in gold prices feeds back on inflation. He did not indicate when he feels gold sales might be appropriate, but he did say it is important that the Treasury retain flexibility in its gold sales policy.

Mr. Volcker also said credit controls would be counter-productive. Wage and price controls are an insidious problem, he said, because they would give the appearance of action but would not address the fundamental problems of inflation.

Meanwhile, in a speech to financial analysts in Kansas City, Lawrence Roess, president of the St. Louis Fed, said that the board's policy of reducing the rate of money growth will not result "in lower prices for at least one and a half to two years," Mr. Roess, an advocate of the Fed's policy, said that "although we will probably see no significant reduction in the basic rate of inflation in 1980, the announced reductions on money growth should reduce basic inflation by 1 percent in 1981."

If continued, the policy will "reduce the basic rate of inflation to zero by the second half of the decade," he predicted. He distinguished between basic, or monetary, policy-induced inflation currently about 7 percent and the "temporary" rate caused primarily by energy price increases adding another 3 percent to inflation as measured by the gross national product deflator.

Mr. Volcker said the Fed is determined to make every reasonable effort toward reducing money supply growth. He told the committee that most board members have shared the view of most economists that a recession will develop this year, but "such a result is by no means inevitable."

He said the most recent data on economic activity have been relatively strong, and new oil price increases are keeping the inflation rate up. "Stimulated in large part by international developments, indications are that inflationary anticipations have tended to rise once again, and in combination, these developments appear to be generating somewhat greater demands for money and credit," he said.

Mr. Volcker said the board feels these developments underscore the need to take such measures as may be required to maintain firm control over money and credit growth. Among the important uncertainties which continue to cloud the outlook, he said, one of the most critical is whether consumers will continue to spend an extraordinarily high proportion of their income despite heavy debt burdens and reduced liquidity.

Inflation "could well accelerate in the first quarter partly because the latest round of oil price increases will be reflected in those numbers," he said. "The real question is how much progress can be made in reducing the inflation rate in the latter part of the year," he said.

The Fed's new target for the growth in the basic money supply, known as M-1A, is between 3½ and 6 percent. The money supply grew 5½ percent last year and the midpoint of the 1980 target would be 4½ percent, which would be a significant reduction.

The Fed set a 1980 target of 4 to 6½ percent for M-1B; 6 to 9 percent for M-2 and 6½ to 9½ percent for M-3. For 1979, Fed figures for the monetary aggregates show M-1A at 5½ percent, M-1B at 8 percent, M-2 at 8.8 percent and M-3 at 9½ percent.

However, Mr. Volcker said that the new growth ranges should not be directly compared with results based on the former definitions. He said it is significant that the ranges of the newly defined aggregates are expected to result in further slowing of monetary growth this year.

U.S. Income Up 0.6% in Month; Savings Rate Off  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI) — Aided by special factors, U.S. personal income in January rose 0.6 percent, or \$1.4 billion, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$203.6 billion for the smallest increase since last spring, the Commerce Department reported today.

Meanwhile, as inflation forced consumers to reduce savings to maintain living standards, the personal savings rate declined to 3.2 percent of disposable income in December, the lowest since the government began keeping such records in 1959, from 3.4 percent in November.

Last month's personal-income gain was the smallest since April's 0.5-percent rise and was considerably below rises of 1 percent in December and 1.2 percent in November.

The personal-income rise would have been even less except for some special factors that occurred last month which added \$4.1 billion to an annual rate to the income total. These included a \$2-billion increase due to the federal minimum wage rising to \$3.10 an hour from \$2.90.

Own a farm or ranch in the U.S.A?  
We'll manage its operation to the last detail.  
When the property you own is thousands of miles away, it's imperative you have a knowledgeable and highly professional agricultural land management team capable of acting in your best interests at all times.

At The Northern Trust, we understand this need fully. We have acted as a fiduciary for our clients for over 90 years. We have the expertise, and the experience to provide complete asset management to both individual and corporate landowners.

It is our job to see you realize the potential from your investment. Our farm managers are highly educated and have extensive experience working on farms. They will prepare an overall agricultural land management plan for you which includes crop and livestock programs, budgets, and cash flow projections. With your approval, we will then implement the plans, personally supervising everything from purchasing and labor management to product marketing.

We will employ cash management practices, making sure all balances are retained at required levels and investing excess cash in short-term investments.

Further, we will provide a complete business summary at year-end. This will contain detailed inventories, a comparison of budget to actual expenses, and a review of gross and net income.

If your U.S. holding is 300 acres or more and you would like to learn more about the resources of The Northern Trust and how they can be of significant help to you, please contact: James M. Conner, Vice President, The Northern Trust Company, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60675. (312) 630-6000.

U.S. Banks Raise Prime To Record Level of 15¾%  
From Agency Dispatches  
NEW YORK, Feb. 19 — Major U.S. banks, forced to pay more on borrowed money from the Federal Reserve, today raised their prime lending rates a half-point to 15¾ percent, matching the record high for the key interest charge.

The prime hit 15¾ percent in mid-November and analysts have predicted that the basic rate will move still higher in the near future.

Prompting the latest increase was the Fed's surprise move Friday when it raised the discount rate, the charge on member bank borrowings, by a full point to a record 13 percent.

Among the nation's top 20 banks, Bank of America, Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty, Chemical, Continental Illinois, First National of Chicago, Crocker, Mellon, and Bank of New York raised their prime rates a half-point today.

Analysts expect the prime rate at most banks to move to even loftier levels. David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lantson & Co., said he could see the prime reaching a record 16 to 16½ percent by the end of March.

Big Board Extends Slide to 3d Session  
From Agency Dispatches  
NEW YORK, Feb. 19 — Inflation and interest-rate worries continued to depress New York Stock Exchange prices today as they extended its steep slide through a third straight session.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.96 to 876.02 and declines swamped advances by about four to one but volume contracted to 39.48 million shares.

The retreat carried auto, steel, copper, aluminum, oil, defense, gold, silver, utility, retail, chemical, computer, electrical equipment and drug shares lower although some issues gained on speculation news about takeovers.

Active American Telephone eased ¼ to 50½. Analysts said there is an even chance the company will raise the dividend at the February meeting tomorrow as it has the last four years.

### W. German Plant Builders Hit by Eroded Foundation

By John M. Geddes

BONN, Feb. 19 (NYT) — West Germany's plant-construction industry, the important sector that builds turnkey plants for chemicals, steel, coal gasification and almost any other project from Argentina to the Soviet Union, is beginning to face signs of strain.

The dimmed expectations stem from a slowdown in orders in the second half of last year and doubtful prospects for further large orders during a period of international tension. The second-half slowdown reduced foreign orders for all of 1979 to \$6.7 billion at most; they had been expected to match the \$7.8 billion received in 1978.

"I don't think fear is the right word," said Wolfgang Kuehnel, director of the industrial plant working group in the Union of German Machine Workers, of the outlook. "Rather, you might say we are very worried."

Such feelings seem somehow alien to an industrial sector that, despite the effects of a strong currency, has managed to capture a large share of the world market. It has done so by concentrating on meeting deadlines and being thorough.

### Aided Surprise Block of GEC

ecca Backstage Booster for Rascal Bid

DON, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ) — Rascal Electronics' sudden last week over Britain's Electric Co. in the battle to acquire most of the 11 community by surprise, it was a surprise. Indeed, had been a key behind-the-scenes player in bringing Rascal's bid.

announced last Thursday, Rascal's bid to acquire the 11 community of its earlier offer to swap shares for all the outstanding shares of Decca, which like Rascal, is an electronics company. At the time, Rascal also disclosed and its investment banker, Samuel, had acquired enough "cable" acceptances of the 11 community of obtaining control of Decca.

Rascal's bid, which is not the like-named U.S. company entered the bidding early last month, shortly after its original offer. Because it was a much bigger and wealthier than Rascal, GEC was the favorite.

turns out, what won the day determined, undercover sell-off by both Rascal and Decca, strategy had to be one of convincing the investors faced with the mountain (of GEC) that the bid was a Rascal bid, said one of those in the effort.

### Signal Tenders For Ampex Corp.

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 19 (UPI) — Signal Co. announced today it has agreed in principle to buy Ampex Corp. for stock valued at about \$500 million.

The proposed deal calls for exchange of 0.79 share of Signal common for each of Ampex's 11 million outstanding shares of common and about 1.7 million shares of stock options and convertible debentures.

Ampex, based in Redwood City, Calif., primarily designs, manufactures and markets professional audio and video systems, computer memories and data handling products, magnetic tapes and accessories. It had revenues of \$390 million in its most recent fiscal year. Signal is a conglomerate producing trucks, aerospace and other industrial products with sales of \$3.7 billion in its most recent year.

The merger is subject to termination by either party if, at any time up to 10 days before it becomes effective, the average of the closing prices of Signal on the New York Stock Exchange for any consecutive five day period exceeds \$51 a share or is less than \$40.

50% WITH A PLATINUM STOCK?  
You want exclusive information about capital gains in metal stocks? Here's the answer. We've compiled a list of 100 metal stocks that are traded in Zurich. All of them are listed in the "Platinum Stock" section of our new book, "The Platinum Stock Guide." For information write to Dr. Jean E. Buehler, P.O. Box 900 308, 300 Munich 90, W. Germany.

### Investor Swings Reflected In Premium-Priced Stocks

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ) — The sharp swings in investor sentiment lately are producing a remarkable high turnover among U.S. stocks according to the highest valuations in relation to earnings.

In January, the list of the 50 stocks on the New York Stock Exchange with the highest price/earnings ratios saw 11 issues replaced by new names, an unusually large switch in investor selections.

The top-50 list has been tracked by Kidder, Peabody since year-end 1972 on a month-end basis. It ranks stocks with the highest P/E ratios, excluding companies with less than \$200 million of stock market value and those with minimal or depressed earnings.

The composition of the list has been reflecting for some time the changing preferences of investors when it comes to earnings on which they tend to put the biggest premium. Energy-related stocks, mostly drilling and service companies, for example, held only four places among the 50 rankings in December 1978, but rose to 12 last December and ended January with 15 places.

Health care issues occupied 11 of the 50 spots in December but fell sharply to five last month. "This is a real turnaround in investor sentiment in this sector," says Kidder analyst Evelyn Feit. "She believes the relative disfavor into which these stocks fell in January reflects a lesser value being given to recession-resistant companies as investors have come to believe the economy will be stronger than expected."

"The number of consumer-oriented issues fell to a record low of four last month," Miss Feit says. "She attributes the high turnover of names recently to a much tighter valuation structure." In 1972, for example, investors were willing to pay from 46 to 92 times earnings for the top 50, and the median was 57.

They displaced Abbott Labs, Global Marine, Baxter Travenol, Harco, Hanks, Centronics Data, Johnson & Johnson, Electronic Data, Eli Lilly, Four-Phase Systems, Merck, Gannett, National Medical Enterprises and Squibb.

Global Marine, Baxter Travenol, Harco, Hanks, Centronics Data, Johnson & Johnson, Electronic Data, Eli Lilly, Four-Phase Systems, Merck, Gannett, National Medical Enterprises and Squibb.

Global Marine, Baxter Travenol, Harco, Hanks, Centronics Data, Johnson & Johnson, Electronic Data, Eli Lilly, Four-Phase Systems, Merck, Gannett, National Medical Enterprises and Squibb.

Canada			
Noranda Mines			
	1977	1978	
Revenue	2,480	1,690	
Profits	394.5	135.2	
Per Share	4.70	1.91	
* Quarterly dividend increased to 30 from 25 cents a share, payable March 14, record Feb. 26.			
Japan			
Showa Denko			
	1977	1978	
Revenue	373,940	280,320	
Profits	6,830	3,690	
United States			
Crown Cork & Seal			
	1977	1978	
Revenue	320.4	300.5	
Profits	15.11	14.66	
Per Share	1.00	0.96	
	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,400	1,260	
Profits	70.40	64.32	
Per Share	4.65	4.16	
Deere			
	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,110	909.5	
Profits	62.75	65.66	
Per Share	1.03	1.08	
Whirlpool			
	1977	1978	
Revenue	519.6	442.7	
Profits	25.83	17.13	
Per Share	0.71	0.47	
	1977	1978	
Revenue	2,260	2,080	
Profits	110.88	99.61	
Per Share	3.06	2.75	
IC Industries			
	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,080	970.1	
Profits	46.74	37.26	
Per Share	2.59	2.13	
	1977	1978	
Revenue	3,730	2,670	
Profits	107.39	91.55	
Per Share	5.31	4.88	

**HARRY WINSTON**  
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD  
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION  
February 21 to 24 from 5 p.m.  
GSTAAD PALACE

**DALLOZ**  
Petit Code  
Prix public unitaire TTC 7000 F.  
Volume broché 10,5 x 15







Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**Midday Indicated Prices, February 19, 1980**

[illegible]

By reading across this table of the February 19, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges).

[illegible]

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.  
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

143rd  
CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY

### CASH DIVIDEND

**The Board of Directors of ENSERCH**

The Board of Directors of ENSERCH Corporation on January 31, 1980, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 39

cents per share of common stock, payable March 3, 1980, to shareholders of record February 15, 1980.

record February 15, 1980.

For additional information, please write to Benjamin A. Brown, Vice President, Finance Dept. 44, 301 South Harvard,

Finance, Dept. M, 501 South Halwood,  
Dallas, Texas 75201.

**ENSERCH**  
CORPORATION

\_\_\_\_\_

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1023-1028.

**U.S. \$30,000,000**


**Floating Rate Notes**  
**1976 - 1981**

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 15% per annum for the interest period running from 20th February 1980 to 20th August 1980.

### Convenience and safety investing in

For sound investment in this country you need precise knowledge and successful experience.

We have both essentials and invite you to write for our just-off-the-press booklet.

**"MEXICO: TODAY AND TOMORROW".**  
Free of charge, ask for it:  
 **Promotora e Impulsora de Noticias S.A.**

**FINSA**  
Insurgentes Sur No. 605-203  
México 18, D.F.

Estab. 1967

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City : \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Art-CNB-501-11-25787)

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## PARTNER

**WITH COMPUTER BACKGROUND  
OR KNOWLEDGE WANTED**

For established multi-million dollar computer concept actively servicing law offices throughout the United States. Unlimited growth, immediate cash flow, investor may qualify for permanent resident status. Six figure investment and

**Reply:**  
**DIVERSIFIED LEGAL PROCESSING**  
**25 S. E. Second Avenue**

Some 1012  
Miami, Florida 33131, U.S.A.  
(305) 371-8472.

**DUTCH HOLDING WISHES TO PURCHASE  
W-EUROPEAN TRADING COMPANIES**

Ideally, candidates should have their main activities in purchase and sales of:  
a. Automotive products, accessories & spares;

They must have a minimum turnover of half million pounds sterling and consistent record of profits. Private companies with growth potential and promising young management are preferred. Auditors reports must be available.

## INCOME and LIQUIDITY

is united by an attractive investment for several reasons. Coincidence and personal relationship have raised the possibility to acquire more than 75% holding of a "ideogram" company. The ac-

quire more than 75% holding of a German company. The company is listed on a German Stock Exchange and has a minority interest in one of the finest well known German companies. Because of the serious and confidential requirements in this matter inquiries

Please reply I.H.T., Box 1378, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43.

6000 Frankfurt/M., W. Germany.

---

**NEW YORK CITY**

**New small 5+ hotel and restaurant  
\$3,350,000 financing required.  
Excellent return projected.**

**ASSIGNMENTS IN REAL ESTATE, INC.**  
134 East 26 Street, New York, N.Y. 10010. Tel.: (212-689-2952).

\_\_\_\_\_







## Wenzel Takes Silver, Enn Places 3d

## Sets Olympic Record in 1,000-Meter Speed Skating

## Heiden Captures Third Gold Medal

### In Luge, Biathlon, Nordic Combined

## More East German Victors

**On Page 11**

## Olympics Results



ermann, Hans Rinn, Norbert Mohr,  
s.  
Georg Fluckinger, Karl Schrott,  
der Geschützter, Karl Brunner, 29.549,  
ermann, Hans Brandner, Balthaus  
19.14.  
nberg Ralf, Alfred Slinger, 29.223.  
ermann, Anton Winkler, Anton Wem-  
16.  
nion, Valeri Yakushin, Sergei Dani-  
ermann, Bernd Mohr, Ulrich Mohr,  
s., Günther Lemmerer, Relahod  
49.017.  
kovskij, Jundrich Zemon, Vladimir

### Country



**W'S 15-KILOMETER RACE**  
Event of Nordic Combined  
Participants, Finland, 47 minutes 44.5  
points

Frank, Poland,	48:00.3	217.630
Wahl, Soviet Union,	48:08.8	216.355
Albers, 48:09.6	216.325	
Storvick, Norway,	48:19.4	214.765
van der Meulen, Soviet Union,	48:19.6	
Wojcik, Finland,	48:32.2	212.845
Vaananen, East Germany,	48:45.7	
Wenhling, East Germany,	49:24.5	
Orlovchenko, Soviet Union,	49:33.6	

...ington, East Carolina, F...



**Skating**

Hotel, East G  
South, 5000



**W'S 10-KILOMETER RACE**  
 Linck, East Germany, 32 minutes

14. Finland.



**Skiing**

**MEN'S GIANT SLALOM**  
Svenmark, Sweden. 2 minutes 40.74

1. Gunnar Lichenheim	2:41.89
2. Austria	2:42.51
3. Vuoristo	2:42.53
4. Schmid, Switzerland	2:42.75
5. Italy	2:42.95
6. Switzerland	2:43.05
7. Vuoristo	2:43.74
8. Olsson, Sweden	2:44.07

## The Soccer Scene

## *Don't Cry for Them, Argentina*

times — who, remember, Englishmen were calling animals in 1966 — have achieved here what if there was choice of the heart, a great many of us would wish Ossie and Riccy their Wembley dream.

### *Olympic Hockey*

	RED DIVISION				
	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Soviet Union	4	0	0	8	45
Canada	3	1	0	6	24
Finland	2	2	0	4	16
Netherlands	1	2	1	3	13
Poland	1	3	0	2	10
Japan	0	3	1	1	6
	BLUE DIVISION				
	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Sweden	3	0	1	7	22
United States	3	0	1	7	21
Czechoslovakia	3	1	0	6	32
West Germany	1	3	0	2	19
Romania	1	3	0	2	10
Norway	0	4	0	0	6

## Colbert Leading After 3 Rounds In Tucson Golf

scheduled final round. The forecast was for more rain.

was for more rain.

**Omega: Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games in Lake Placid (Member of Swiss Timing)**

One name comes immediately to mind when Olympic timekeeping is mentioned: Omega. The first time was at Los Angeles in 1932. And now – after so many Olympic Games timed by Omega in the last half-century, after Innsbruck, after Montreal – now the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid. Serving the world's best athletes, Omega records their times and documents their performances to within a hundredth of a second. In front of millions of TV viewers. Infallibly. Accuracy, reliability, confidence – they're all yours when you have a quartz watch from Omega on your wrist.





